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WASHINGTON.

Financial Review of the First Year of Grant's Administration.

A Balance in Its Favor of Over a Hundred Millions.

Further Investigations into the Sales of Cadetships.

Senator Sumner on the Funding Bill.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Case of Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following comparative statement shows the aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the office of Internal Revenue during the first eight months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870:

Months.	1869.	1870.
July	$16,990,649 92	$21,578,634 94
August	13,900,385 79	15,015,396 81
September	9,760,796 29	13,022,303 87
October	10,092,335 34	12,054,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
December	10,201,810 33	11,737,325 05
January	11,127,801 66	12,479,009 99
February	10,272,257 89	12,115,744 40
Total	$91,987,341 76	$111,148,784 38

Total gain for the above period in the present fiscal year over the corresponding period in the last fiscal year, $19,161,442 62, or 20 8-10 per cent.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF GRANT'S FIRST YEAR.

The debt statement for the 1st of March, 1870, published to-day, brings the final account of Mr. BOUTWELL's administration to the close of its first year, and offers a good opportunity for a comparison of the debt as it was left by the last Administration with its present condition—the best means of showing how well Mr. BOUTWELL has managed the finances of the Government. On the 1st of March, 1869, the principal of the coin interest debt was $2,107,854,050; on the 1st of March, 1870, it was $2,107,939,650, which shows an increase of $85,600. This increase is occasioned by the issuing of six per cent. bonds in exchange for seven-thirty notes, which is only done in cases where the seven-thirties were sent in for conversion prior to Sept. 15, 1867, and Aug. 15, 1868. All the seven-thirties converted during the year were of this kind, but the issue of the five-twenties to take their place was delayed by reason of the ownership being in dispute. These cases are technically known at the Department as "caveat cases." The accrued interest on the coin debt March 1, 1869, was $32,427,439 84, and on the 1st of March, 1870, it was $38,708,342 84, an increase of $6,280,903. Of this increase, however, $6,280,047 is due to the fact that the debt statement as now published includes all the accrued interest not paid, while that of March 1, 1869, only included the actual accrued interest on each loan from the date of the last interest period up to the date of its publication, so that to make a fair comparison of these two items the amount of "coupons due not presented for payment," as published in the statement of March 1, 1870, ($6,280,047,) should be deducted from it, since the amount of outstanding or unpaid coupons was about the same at each period, and the debt statement of March, 1869, was defective in not taking account of them. If we make this deduction the increase in this item will be but $856, or the additional interest for two months on the addition to the principal. The debt bearing interest in lawful money was $71,140,000 on the 1st of March, 1869, and on the 1st of March, 1870, it was $59,555,000, showing a decrease of $11,585,000—this being the amount of three per cent. certificates redeemed during the year in excess of the amount issued. On March 1, 1869, the accrued interest on the lawful money debt was $784,250, and on March 1, 1870, it was $525,550, a decrease of $258,700. This decrease is in the interest on the three per cent. certificates, which has been nearly all paid up to the 1st of January, 1870, though the amount unpaid is estimated at four months. The matured debt on the 1st of March, 1869, was $6,422,463 64, and on the 1st of March, 1870, it was $3,973,346 64, a decrease of $2,449,117. The matured debt interest account March 1, 1869, was $851,665 79, and March 1, 1870, it was $524,048 37, a decrease of $327,617 42. All of this decrease arises from the payment of old matured debt and the unpaid interest upon it. This concludes the comparison of the interest-bearing debt. The United States notes outstanding March 1, 1869, was $356,021,073, and on the 1st of March, 1870, it was $356,109,978 50, an increase of $88,905 50. This increase is due to the fact that the Treasury has kept the circulation of United States notes at the uniform amount of $356,000,000, while the old demand notes, though being gradually redeemed, the amount of the redemption during the year ($16,235 25) did not equal the amount the United States notes were increased, ($105,140 75.) The fractional currency in circulation March 1, 1869, was $36,781,547 50; March 1, 1870, it was $39,950,039 08, an increase of $3,168,491 58. The amount of coin certificates outstanding March 1, 1869, was $28,775,560; March 1, 1870, it was $44,382,840, an increase of $15,606,280. The coin in the Treasury March 1, 1869, was $98,741,260 72, and March 1, 1870, it was $102,400,739 97, an increase of $3,659,479 25. The currency March 1, 1869, was $16,853,529 04, and March 1, 1870, it was $10,280,285 68, a decrease of $4,573,243 36. The assets have been further increased by the value of the United States bonds purchased for the Sinking Fund, and as Special Fund awaiting the action of Congress. These now amount to $100,659,292 61 at their face value and accrued interest to date, but if we take their market value, say at an average of 12.65 premium—the average rate at which the last purchases were made—they would amount to $112,223,658 43. The following table exhibits the changes in the public debt during the year in a condensed form:

Public Debt in 1869-70—March to March.

Liabilities.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coin interest debt, principal	$85,600 00	
Coin interest debt, interest	6,280,903 00	
Lawful money, principal		$11,585,000 00
Lawful money, interest		258,700 00
Matured debt, principal		2,449,117 00
Matured debt, interest		327,617 42
Notes and currency	3,257,397 08	
Gold certificates	15,607,280 00	
Total	$25,231,180 08— 14,620,434 42	$14,620,434 42
Net increase and liabilities	$10,610,745 66	
Assets.		
Coin	$3,659,479 25	
Currency		$6,573,243 36
Sinking Fund	27,876,529 00	
Special Fund	72,782,763 61	
Total	$104,318,771 86 6,573,243 36	
Net increase in assets	$97,745,528 50	
Net increase in assets		$97,745,528 50
Net increase in liabilities		10,610,745 66
Net decrease of debt as per statement of March 1, 1870		$87,134,782 84
If we add to this the $6,280,047 accrued interest counted as part of the indebtedness in 1870, but omitted in 1869, and the premium on the purchased bonds which would be realized if they were sold at the present average market value of these bonds, (12.65,) $12,564,365 82, in all		18,844,412 82
We have		$105,979,195 66

as what may be called the real reduction of the debt during Mr. BOUTWELL's Treasury management. This, compared with the reduction as shown by a comparison of the debt statements of March 1, 1868, and March 1, 1869, the last year of the Johnson Administration, (excluding the bonds issued to the Pacific Railways, as they are also excluded in the comparison between March 1, 1869, and March 1, 1870,) which reduction amounts to $5,959,718 44, gives a balance in favor of the present Administration of $100,019,477 22!!!

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

The Military Commission continued the cadet investigation to-day. General SCOFIELD, who, it appears, was in favor of one of the alleged illegal appointments, has telegraphed that it will not be convenient for him to attend. Colonel BUTLER, at whose request he was summoned, has waived his examination. Colonel BUTLER's case was virtually decided by the Commission to-day, and a report will probably be made to-morrow in reference to him. One or two witnesses were examined in his behalf to-day, and the impression to-night is that the circumstances in his case do not justify expulsion, and that the Committee will report merely a resolution of censure, which Colonel BUTLER's friends think will not pass the House. In the case of GOLLODAY, the witness HELDAME will be kept in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he gives a more satisfactory explanation than he has yet given of some alleged conflicting testimony. The Committee have received lists from West Point and Annapolis, giving the results of an examination in both institutions of all the cadets as to the place of appointment and residence in their districts. It is said that these documents show that a very large number of appointments has been made outside of the districts. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing that all the men discharged from the different navy yards on account of the failure of appropriations be immediately restored.

THE FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Funding bill was the subject of two hours' discussion in the Senate to-day, the principal speech on the question being that of Senator SUMNER, which was listened to with close attention, both by the floor and the galleries. There was some further debate on the bill, but about 2:30 o'clock a motion to go into Executive Session prevailed, and the Senate transacted no further business in open meeting.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, on the case of Georgia, covers the questions as to whether the Legislature is now properly organized, whether any further legislation in regard to its organization is necessary, and whether the legislation as convened by General MEAD, in 1868, was a legal Legislature. The report was foreshadowed in these dispatches on Sunday last, and is given nearly in full elsewhere. The principal points are that the Committee deem no further legislation necessary in the organization of the Legislature, and that the Legislature of 1868 was a legal body. This makes it competent, of course, to elect United States Senators, but the question still remains, were Messrs. HILL and MILLER properly elected? This remains to be settled. Nor must it be supposed that it is a decision against the necessity of any further legislation to admit the State to representation. General BUTLER will press the Georgia bill to-morrow in the House. A vigorous contest is yet in store over the *status* of this State.

THE GOLD PLOT REPORT.

By an error in transcribing or printing the Banking and Currency Committee's report, the Fourth National Bank of New-York is made to appear the subject of the Committee's criticism for the unlawful and improper certification of checks during the gold panic, instead of the Tenth National Bank, which was the real culprit.

NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

General BUTLER has at last achieved a pet object of his ambition. He has instituted an investigation into the newspapers, those institutions whose lofty superior he proclaims himself. Just before the adjournment to-day, when half the House were out their seats, he pushed through a resolution as a question of privilege, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire how the evidence in the gold case got into the newspapers, and also whether any measures can be taken to prevent the publication of newspaper attacks on members of Congress, having for their object the levying of blackmail. This will give the indefatigable General a chance to haul some of his newspaper friends over the coals, among whom he counts the correspondent of the TIMES one. There is a general impression among the newspaper folks that if he can stand it they can.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIPS.

The nomination of Mr. BRADLEY was taken up to-day in Executive Session. The Southern members, who are nearly unanimous in their opposition to Mr. BRADLEY, moved that the case be postponed until the 21st of March, to enable them, if possible, to secure a nomination from their own section, which would be secured by the passage of the bill from the Judiciary Committee now pending, providing that Judges shall reside in their districts. It was carried by a vote of 28 to 22.

THE INDIAN BILLS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at its meeting to-day, agreed to report favorably on one or two Indian bills of a personal character. A treaty with the Cherokees was also discussed, and a portion of it agreed to. A special meeting is to be held this week to further consider the latter subject.

REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE.

Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN had a hearing before the House Post Office Committee to-day, on the subject of a reduction of letter postage. The Committee are, it appears, decidedly in favor of the adoption of the ideas of Mr. BOWEN. The Postmaster-General is also convinced that it would be for the interests of the Government to reduce the rates, and will make recommendations to that effect as soon as the franking privilege question shall have been disposed of in accordance with his views.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce have not yet agreed on the policy which they will recommend Congress to pursue in reference to the Alaska seal fisheries. They appear to be of the opinion, however, that the best plan will be to favor a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with a responsible party or parties for the renting of the fisheries, and will possibly recommend a lease of twenty or thirty years' duration, subject to withdrawal at any time by the Government. This, it is thought, will protect the fisheries. The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to manage the business by Government agents does not meet with much favor. Mr. COLLYER will appear before the Committee to-morrow on the subject.

PERSONAL.

Mr. SAULSBURY would appear to disdain occupying a seat on the floor of the same chamber with Mr. REVELS, the colored Senator, to-day. Mr. SAULSBURY, throughout almost the entire session, reclined on a lounge in a very undignified position, acting with certainly less decorum than the Mississippi representative. Mr. FISH was on the floor of the Senate to-day for the first time during the session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MR. WHITTEMORE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WHITTEMORE's friends in South Carolina have arranged for a series of public meetings in his district, which will be addressed by him in vindication of his conduct in the disposal of the cadetships. The object is to arrange for his reelection to Congress.

GUESTS AT THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER.

The following are the names of the guests at the President's State dinner this evening: At one end of the table were Messrs. Clarke, Stoughton and O'Neill, and at the other Messrs. Coburn, Calkin and Sheldon; on one side were Mrs. Coburn, Senator Pratt, Mrs. Farnsworth, Senator Corbitt, Mrs. Thayer, Senator Drake, Mrs. Grant, Senator Morrill, of Maine, Mrs. Pratt, Senator Thayer, Mr. Cake, Mr. Farnsworth, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Lawrence, and on the other Mr. Cook, Mr. Ames, Mrs. Calkin, Senator Hamlin, Mr. Laflin, Senator Conkling, Mrs. Edmunds, the President, Mrs. Drake, Senator Howard, Mrs. Ames, Senator Edmunds, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Laflin, Mrs. Hambleton.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

Leander Holmes, Attorney for Washington Territory; Herman Glafcke, Secretary of Wyoming Territory; George Hand, Secretary of Dakota Territory; Haynes E. Hudson, Attorney for Western District of Tennessee; John S. Roult, Marshal for Southern District of Illinois; John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Commissioner of Education vice Henry Barnard; Thomas K. King, of Rhode Island, to be Consul at Cork; Anthony Q. Keasby, Attorney for the District of New-Jersey; Armistead Burwell, Attorney for Southern District of Mississippi; Thomas F. Wilson, Consul at Matamoras; Edward S. Kearney, Marshal for Washington Territory; James Steach, Collector of Internal Revenue for First District of Indiana; Charles Clayton, Surveyor of Customs for San Francisco; William W. Woodhull and George L. Mead, Paymasters in the Navy; Harrison Adrian, Pension Agent at Baltimore; Frank Wolcott of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Wyoming Land District; Rollin A. Edgerton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Ark.; Wm. H. Hyatt, Receiver of Public Moneys at New-Orleans; Henry C. Myers, Register of the Land Office, Natchitoches, La.

Postmasters—John A. Martin, Atchison, Kan.; John R. Andrews, Saco, Me.; James L. Crane, Springfield, Ill.; Jesse Schriver, Tiffin, Ohio; Wm. H. Sturgis, Greenpoint, N. Y.; James E. Hoag, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Joseph B. Stillwagen, Flushing, N. Y.; Erastus D. Chipman, Saugerties, N. Y.; Elijah Easton, Owatonna, Minn.; Ebenezer Wright, Princeton, N. J.; John H. Campbell, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Charles H. Prince, Augusta, Ga.; Jesse R. Grant, Covington, Ky.; Wm. W. Kurtz, Athens, Ohio; Wm. W. Sellers, Pekin, Ill.; John W. Cummings, Ware, Mass.; George J. Clarke, Los Angeles, and Charles G. Thomas, San José, Cal.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Charles H. Lewis, of Virginia, to be Minister Resident to Portugal; Richard H. Whitney, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois; George D. Ormer, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Missouri.

Postmasters—James Williamson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; John Crandle, Oxford, Miss.; Joseph Jorgensen, Farmville, Va.; J. C. C. Haskins, Sioux City, Iowa.

Promotions—Commodore John A. Winslow to be Rear-Admiral; Captain James H. Strong to be Commodore; Commander A. C. Rhind to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Joseph N. Miller to be Commander; Lieutenant Gustavus Menzies to be Lieutenant-Commander; Captain James M. Frailey to be Commodore; Commander George M. Ransom to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Albert Hopkins to be Commander; Lieutenant Edward S. Keyser to be Lieutenant-Commander.

First-Lieutenant George F. Foote, of the Ninth Infantry, transferred to the Eighth Cavalry; First-Lieutenant Joseph Karge, of the Eighth Cavalry, transferred to the Ninth Infantry; First-Lieutenant Edward Hunter, of the Twelfth Infantry, transferred to the First Cavalry; First-Lieutenant Greenleaf Cilley, of the First Cavalry, transferred to the Twelfth Infantry.

In addition to the above there were a large number of nominations for promotion in the navy of masters to be lieutenants, ensigns to be masters, and first assistant engineers to be chief engineers; also several paymasters and officers of the marine corps.

THE DISABILITIES BILL.

Last Monday, the Senate being in Executive Session, on motion of Mr. SUMNER the doors were opened for a moment, and during this unnoticed open session of about one minute he entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the so-called Omnibus Disability bill, and that motion is still pending. The motive assigned for this action is to reach the case of ex-Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, who is among the number whose disabilities are to be removed by the bill.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 2.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether any measures had been taken by this Government to assist in suppressing the traffic in slaves, now carried on upon the coast of Africa, with the number, names, compensation, and residences of Consuls appointed along the coast; also relating to the extent of the traffic and the nationality of the vessels engaged in it, and whether our flag had been used to protect those engaged in it. Laid on the table.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, was taken up.

The amendment of the Pacific Railroad Committee, allowing deficiencies of land to be made up by the Company from within ten miles on each side of the road, was discussed during the morning hour.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relative to taking the census, and asked its reference to the Committee on Revision of Laws. It was so ordered.

Mr. HOWARD from the Committee on Territories, reported, without amendment, the bill to regulate the salaries of United States Judges in the Territories.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported, with amendment, the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in constructing the Lake Superior and Vermilion Lake Railroad.

Mr. EDMONDS, from the Judiciary Committee, in response to a resolution relative to the organization of the Georgia Legislature, and the necessity for further legislation, made a report.

ANOTHER RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill granting lands to aid a railroad in Wyoming, which was appropriately referred.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill was then considered.

Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor and said: The measure now before the Senate concerns interests vast in amount and influence. I doubt if ever before any nation has attempted to deal at once with so large a mass of financial obligations, being nothing less than the whole national debt of the United States. But beyond the proper disposition of this mass is the question of taxation, and also of the extent to which the payment of the national debt shall be assumed by the present generation, and beyond all is the question of specie payments. On all these heads my own conclusions are fixed. The mass of financial obligations should be promptly adjusted in some new form at smaller interest; taxes must be reduced; the payment of the national debt must be left in part to posterity; specie payments must be provided for. There are certain general objects which must not be forgotten in our present endeavor. I have already said that the taxes must be reduced. Here I am happy to observe that the popular branch of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative, has taken the initiative and is perfecting measures to this end. I trust they will proceed prudently but boldly. In harmony with this effort the expenditures of the Government should be revised and cut down to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. Economy will be an important ally. Even in small affairs it will be the witness to our purposes. Through these agencies our currency will be improved, and we shall be brought to specie payments, while the national credit will be established. After some further general remarks Mr. SUMNER said: I now come directly to the measure before the Senate, and here I begin with the first section.

I wish the Senate would note the difference between this section in my bill and in the substitute of the Committee. I proposed to authorize the issue of $500,000,000 of ten-forty five per cents, and prescribe the use to which the proceeds of such bonds should be applied. The Committee propose $400,000,000 of ten-twenty five per cents, and leave the application of the proceeds the subject of discretion. Between the two propositions there are several differences—first, in the amount; secondly, in the length of the bond, and, thirdly, in the application of the proceeds. Here I beg to observe that the original sum of $500,000,000 was not inserted by accident, or because it was a round and euphonious sum. It was the result of a careful examination of the national debt in its details, especially in the light of the national credit. It was adopted because it was the very sum required by the nature of the case. A brief explanation will show if I was not right. The year 1862, which marks the date of our legal tenders, marks also the date of a new system in regard to our loans. Previously our standard for sixes was an immutable loan for twenty years. By the new system this immutability was continued as to the right of demand by the bondholder, but the right of payment was reserved to the nation at any time after five years. This change, as we now see, gave positive advantages to the nation. Its disadvantages to the bondholder were so apparent that it encountered resistance, which was overcome only after undaunted perseverance and final appeal to the people. Now, by recurring to the schedule of the national debt, you will find that the first loan within the sphere of this discretionary system is the five-twenties of 1862, which, on the 1st of February last, after deducting the purchased bonds, were $500,000,000. This, therefore, is the first loan falling within our discretion, the first loan we are privileged to pay off before maturity, and the first loan presenting itself for payment. In these incidents the loan of 1862 has precedence. It stands first. But there is reason, which to my mind is of peculiar force, why this first loan should be paid in coin at the earliest possible day. The loan of 1862 is the specific loan, which has been made the objective point of all the movements under the banner of repudiation. Therefore, to my mind, it is the loan which should be first provided for. I know no way short of universal specie payments by which the national credit can be so effectually advanced. The loan proposed by the Committee has not, to my mind, the elements of success promised by the other loan. It is assumed in both cases that the coin for the redemption of the existing obligations shall be obtained in Europe. Then we must look to the European market in determining the form of the new loan. Now, I have reason to believe that a coin loan to the amount of $500,000,000 may be obtained in Europe on ten-forties at par, provided the new bonds are of the same form and purport as the ten-forties, which are already so popular; and provided, further, that the proceeds of the loan are applied to the payment in coin at par of the five-twenties of 1862. The reasons are obvious. The ten-forties have a good name, which is much to start with; and the fact that the proceeds are to be absorbed in the redemption of the first five-twenties, so often assailed, will most signally attest the determination of the nation to maintain its credit. The change from a ten-forty bond to a ten-twenty bond as proposed by the Committee, is a change, so far as I can perceive, made up of disadvantages. To the nation there is the same rate of interest, and there is the same fixed period during which this interest must be paid; while, on the other hand, the period of optional payment is reduced from thirty years to ten years. If there be advantage in this reduction I do not perceive it. If, at the expiration of ten years we are in a condition to pay, we may do so as readily under a ten-forty as under the ten-twenty proposed. There is no benefit within the bounds of imagination, so far at least as I can discern, which will not redound to the nation from ten-forties as much as from ten-twenties. On the contrary it is within possibilities from disturbance in the money market of the world, or from other unforeseen circumstances, that it may not be convenient during the short optional period of the Committee to obtain the necessary coin without a sacrifice. There is another consideration which I cannot leave unnoticed. It is sometimes said that by waiting we may obtain better terms than now; that we may make a loan at four and a half per cent., or, it may be, at four per cent. Naturally I ask, how long shall we wait? Upon what terms? At what cost? Waiting ten years for a four per cent. loan—and I see no reason to expect any large amount at this rate during this time abroad—it will be at a money cost of fifty millions, and if, in the meantime, we have not vanquished repudiation so that its hiss is no longer heard, we must wait another ten years at the money cost of another fifty millions. Even if within five years we could make a loan of the amount desired at four per cent., there would be no pecuniary advantage from the delay; while during this critical period our expenditures would be five millions annually more than they need be. There is still another consideration of practical value. We must not make an effort and fail. For the nation to offer a loan and be refused in the market will not do. Here, as elsewhere, we must organize victory. Now, it is to my mind doubtful, according to the information within my reach, if the loan proposed by the Committee can be negotiated successfully at par, while there is reason to believe that such a loan as I have proposed, with its more favorable conditions, would be received with favor. Bankers there may be who would gladly see themselves announced as financial agents of the great Republic; but it remains to be seen if there are any competent to handle a loan of $500,000,000 who would undertake it on the terms of the Committee. I am clear that it is not prudent to make the experiment when it is easy to offer another loan with positive advantages sufficient to turn the scale. In the loan as proposed by me there are three conditions, to which I call attention again: First, the amount, which is $500,000,000; secondly, the terms of the bonds, being ten-forties; and, thirdly, the proceeds are to be applied to the first loan of 1862. In such a loan we find assurance of success, with the promise of reduced taxation, repudiation silenced, and the coin reserves in the banks strengthened, it may be, $150,000,000. With these objects in view I hope I shall be justified in the effort I have made. I am now brought to the substitute of the Committee for the second and third sections in the original bill. Here again the amount is changed from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000. I am not aware of any reason for this change; nor is there any peculiar reason, as in the case of the five-twenties of 1862, for the amount of $500,000,000. The question between the two amounts may properly be determined by considerations of expediency, among which will be that of uniformity with outstanding loans. A more important change is in the time the bonds are to run, which is fifteen-thirty years for the bonds, at four and a half per cent., and twenty-forty years for the bonds at four per cent. Here occurs again the very argument with regard to the inferiority of ten-twenties, as compared with ten-forties. By the same reason the fifteen-thirties will be inferior to the fifteen-fifties, and the twenty-forties will be inferior to the twenty-sixties of the original bill. I have already shown on a former occasion the superior value of a long bond, according to experience, not only at home, but abroad. This prolongation of the bond is in the nature of compensation for the reduction of interest. Already for a loan at six per cent. we have offered five-twenties, but for a loan at five per cent we have offered ten-forties. In the same proportion we should offer fifteen-fifties for bonds at four and a half per cent., being a difference of one-half per cent. in the interest for which there must be compensation in the duration of the bond. Already we have established the ratio of compensation for the reduction of interest, and I see no reason why, by a tentative process, we should change this standard. The experiment can do no good, while it may do harm. It is in the nature of a restriction on our discretion and a limitation of the duration of the bond, which, I fear, must interfere essentially with its marketable character. If a ten-forty bond at five per cent. is an equivalent for a five-twenty at six per cent., and the quotations of the former are now within two per cent. of the latter, then would a fifteen-fifty at four and a half per cent. and a twenty-sixty at four per cent. be equivalent also. The prolongation of time enlarges the option of the nation, while it increases the value of the bond in the market. That which is most favorable to the nation, is most favorable to the market value of the bonds, and that which is unfavorable to the nation is unfavorable also to the market value of the bonds, rendering their negotiation and sale more difficult and protracted. Thus at every turn are we brought back to the original proposition. Against this conclusion there is one other argument, founded on the idea of English consols. It is sometimes said, if the short term of five-twenty years is the standard for a six per cent. bond with a graduation to twenty-sixty for a four per cent. bond, why may we not go further and establish consols at three per cent., running, if you please, to eternity? The technical term consols is an abbreviation for the consolidated debt of Great Britain, and in the eyes of a British subject has its own signification. It means a debt never to be paid, or at least it is an inscribed debt carrying no promise of payment. I would not have any debt of the United States assume either the form or name of consols. I would rigidly adhere to definite periods of payment. This is the American system in contradistinction to the British system. I would not only avoid the idea that our debt is permanent, but I would adhere to the form of positive payment at some fixed period, and keep this idea always present in the minds of the people. Without the requirement of law I doubt if the debt would be paid. Political parties would court popularity by a reduction of taxation. The Treasury of the United States, like the British Treasury, would always be without a surplus, and the national debt would be recognized as a burden to be endured forever. There is another consideration having a wide influence, but especially important to the West and South, which should induce us to press for a reduction of the interest on our bonds, if not to four per cent. or four and a half per cent.. then, at least to five per cent.; and here I present an argument which, if new, is none the less applicable. Do Senators consider to what an extent the Government determines the rates of interest in the money centres of the country? Not only for itself does it determine, but for others also. Government bonds enjoy preëminence, as an investment, and if the interest is high, they attract the disposable money of the country. Government sixes are worth more than a six per cent. bond of any private corporation or individual, no matter how well secured. Therefore, it is easy to see that so long as we retain our standard at six per cent.—so long as we have fixes—will the capital of the country seek these bonds for investment, permanent or temporary, to the detriment of numerous enterprises important to the national development, which are driven to be the stipendiaries of foreign capital. Doubtless the excessive interest now demanded is partly due to our fictitious currency where *fouled* paper is forced upon the market; but beyond this influence is that of our sixes, absorbing disposable capital. I venture to assert that if we would at an early day reduce these sixes to fives, there are millions which would be released to seek investment in other securities at six per cent., especially to the relief of the West and South. The reduction of interest to four and a half per cent. and four per cent. would release further millions. Therefore, for the sake of public enterprise in its manifold forms, for the sake of that prosperity which depends on human industry, for the sake of manufactures, for the sake of commerce, and especially for the sake of railroads by which all these are quickened, we must do what we can to reduce the general rate of interest which is now such a curb on enterprise, and here we must begin with our own bonds. Without any adverse intention the National Government is a victorious competitor, and the defeated parties are those very enterprises whose success is so important to the country. A competition so destructive should cease. Keeping this before us in the new loan, we shall adopt that form of bond by which the interest will most surely be reduced. Thus, while refunding the national debt, we shall open the way to improvements of all kinds. Preceding from these pivotal propositions, I find other things where I must again differ. When I first addressed the Senate on this subject I took occasion to declare my objection to the idea of agencies or offices in the commercial centres of Europe, where interest should be paid. It is easy to see that such a system, besides being the beginning of a new policy on the part of the Government, may entail serious embarrassments. Sub-treasuries must be created in foreign capitals, which must be continued so long as the bonds last. Remittances of coin must be semi-annual, and should such remittances fail at any time, there must be advances at no little cost to the Government. I cannot imagine any advantage from this new system sufficient to induce us to encounter the possible embarrassments or entanglements which it may cause. I now pass to the seventh section providing for the very early payment of the national debt. Mr. President, the payment of the national debt is an American idea, and I would say nothing to weaken it among the people. Whatever we owe must be paid; but it is the part of prudence to make the payment in such way as, while consistent with our obligations, shall promote the national prosperity. In this spirit I approach the proposition of the Committee, in which there is so much of good, only to examine and measure it, in order to ascertain its probable influence, and especially on the question of taxation. Here it must be borne in mind that the present measure in all its parts, so far as applicable, and especially with its guarantees and pledges, must be taken as the basis of our new engagements. The provision, that so much of the debt shall be paid annually, will become in a certain sense a part of the contract, although not so expressed in the bond. Not less than $150,000,000 are set apart annually to be applied "to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt." This is a large sum, and we should consider carefully if such a guarantee or pledge has in it the promise of financial stability. Promising too much is sometimes as bad as promising too little. If we assume obligations so large as to bear heavily upon the business of the country, and to compel unreasonable taxation, there will be little chance of financial stability. They will become the object of attack, and will enter into the conflict of parties, and if repealed, the national faith may be called in question. I need not say that business must suffer. A less ambitious effort on our part will be less obnoxious to attack, thus leaving the bonds to their natural position in the money market, and strengthening all the movements of commerce. In order to determine the operation of this provision we must look into details. I have the estimates before me, showing our present and prospective liabilities for interest; but I content myself with presenting compendiously the result, in order to determine the question of taxation. Suffice it to say, that under the operation of the present bill there will be in 1871, after the payment of all liabilities for interest, a surplus of $43,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. With each succeeding year the reduction of interest will rapidly increase this surplus, and when we bring into operation other provisions of the bill and convert $500,000,000 of sixes into a like amount of four and a half per cents., effecting a further saving of interest, equal to $7,500,000 annually, the surplus revenue, as compared with necessary expenditures, will in a brief period approach $100,000,000 annually. Here the question arises: Is not this unnecessarily large? Is it not beyond the bounds of prudence and wise economy? Shall we declare in this fundamental measure a determination to redeem the whole national debt within a period of twenty-five years? Can the industries of the country sustain such taxation? I put the question. You shall answer it. The future has its great claims upon us; so also has the present. I submit that the pending measure sacrifices the present. I conclude, therefore, as I began, with another appeal for reduced taxation. At the proper time I shall move an amendment, in order to aid this result.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said the appointment of agents in Europe for the negotiation of the proposed bonds would be a very unnecessary and expensive scheme, as the leading bankers in Europe were ever ready and able to supply their customers with such bonds as they required. In the event of a feeling of jealousy springing up between the agents and the bankers the sale of our bonds would be retarded. In a foreign war great embarrassments would follow from this cause. The payment of the interest abroad appeared to be humiliating, and he believed we should not become dependent upon a tributary to foreign nations. In regard to the substitution by banks of new bonds for those now held as security, he said he failed to see how the value of the security could be increased by bonds of less value, and questioned the right of the Government, under the Banking law, to force the banks to substitute other bonds as proposed.

He suggested the requirement of an investment of all trust funds hereafter created under national authority in United States bonds, believing this would create a home market for our securities. He also proposed to allow the banks to deposit, as securities for the redemption of their notes, any description of United States bonds.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the first section, by increasing the amount of bonds therein provided for from four to five hundred million, by providing for a ten-forty instead of a ten-twenty bond; and, also, that the proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds of 1862—the first series of bonds, and which, if he could so express himself, had become fly blown. He wished to wipe that obligation away.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bonds of 1862 were held entirely abroad, and he could not see the advantage to the Government by redeeming those bonds alone. Somebody had abused the old five-twenties, and threatened to pay them off in greenbacks, and it was because of that insult on our public credit, he supposed, that the Senator from Massachusetts now proposed to give the holders of them a monopoly. He thought the United States bonds should all stand upon the same footing, and that no good reason could be shown why five per cent. should be given the holders on the first and only four and a half per cent. upon the others. He then proceeded to answer the argument of Mr. SUMNER relative to the time within which the debt should be redeemed, remarking that in negotiating these bonds the correct idea to be held out to the world was that we did not intend to abandon the American system of a definite payment. He said we had agreed in the act of 1862 to apply one per centum per annum to the payment of the public debt; that this provision had been observed heretofore, but that this bill furnished the means of organizing a sinking fund. He recognized the force of the objection to the employment of foreign agents, but believed this was overshadowed by the greater advantage of placing our debt at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. MORTON said we did not wish to issue a bond that would be rejected or prove a failure. He therefore inquired if the Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts had any evidence that a four per cent. bond issued by any Government had ever been sold for more than eighty-four cents on the dollar.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not know of any four per cents ever being put on the market at par.

Mr. SHERMAN believed that four per cent. bonds had been put out at par by Switzerland. In regard to the complaint of injustice to the banks in forcing them to exchange their securities, he maintained that their franchise was enjoyed at the pleasure of Congress, that it could be withdrawn at any time and that in view of the value of that franchise, they should cheerfully submit to the conditions.

Mr. CHANDLER said the proposition of Mr. SUMNER to take from the bonds actually in the Treasury one and a half per cent. and put it to the credit of the sinking fund without the consent of the owners was simply repudiation. As a safe way of arriving at the point aimed at by the Finance Committee, he favored a proviso making it compulsory upon all the national banks to deposit four per cent. bonds for their circulating notes, thus requiring them to pay down two per cent. for their valuable franchise of banking.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that his friend CHANDLER and himself differed only as to the method of attaining the same object. In reply to Mr. SHERMAN he said he would make an exception in favor of the debt of 1862, because that was the debt which had been attacked by the enemies of our credit.

Without action on the subject the Senate at 3 o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. COX ON CADETSHIPS.

Mr. COX, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had noticed an editorial in the New-York *Herald* attributing to some New-York member the appointment of a cadet from Ohio, and saying that that member had gone towards "sunset" to make his appointment. He thought that that pleasant way of describing it was a mode of referring to himself, and therefore he desired to say to the House and through the Associated Press, and to the gentlemanly editor of the *Herald*, that he had made no cadet appointment at all, and did not know that he had any to make, and when he had such an appointment to make he would make it in his own district, with which he was most especially identified.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relieving from the payment of fees under the Homestead laws honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Passed.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, by unanimous consent, the bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo, and making it a post road. Passed.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to facilitate adjustment of controversies between parties interested in maritime adventures and contracts in the port of New-York, and establish a Board of Port Wardens, which was recommitted.

LAND GRANTS TO A WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the bill granting lands and right of way for a railroad from St. James, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. HOLMAN protested against giving away any more of the public lands.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained that most of the land proposed to be granted to this Company had been in the market for the last fifty years at $1 25 cents per acre, and had been subject to entry for the last fifteen years at 12½ cents an acre, or free under the Homestead law.

After further debate, Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment reserving to the Government the right to fix the rates of freight and passenger fare.

Mr. JULIAN offered an amendment limiting the price at which the lands should be sold at $2 50 an acre.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived by yeas 73, nays 87.

Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment was agreed to, and then, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MERCUR in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. Having proceeded to within two pages of the end of the bill the Committee rose.

THE GOLD PLOT TESTIMONY.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire by what means and by whom the privileges of the House have been invaded by the publication of the testimony taken before the Committee on Banking and Currency in advance of its being reported to the House; also, what action is necessary to protect members of Congress from conspiracies of office-brokers and others, to make charges against members for extortion, which was adopted.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a memorial of New-York tobacco merchants for the relief from tax on tobacco destroyed by fire when in bond, the payment of which tax they represent as a great hardship.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, presented the memorial of citizens of Richmond asking an appropriation of $200,000 for the removal of obstructions and deepening the channel of James River, Virginia.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the loss of the United States steamer *Oneida* through a collision with the British mail steamer *Bombay*, which was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

Various executive documents were presented, and then the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GEORGIA.

Report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate—No Further Legislation Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—In compliance with resolutions of the Senate instructing its Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Legislature of Georgia has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the present session, "to promote the reconstruction of that State," and whether any further legislation is necessary upon the subject of the organization of the Provisional Legislature in Georgia, the Committee this morning made a report, which was presented by Mr. EDMUNDS.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The report recites the manner of the organization of the Provisional State Government in 1868; the fact of its approval by the military commander of the district; the subsequent expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature, and the consequent passage by Congress of the act of Dec. 22, 1869, which confers upon the General Assembly of the State the exclusive power to perfect its organization. There being no room for interference or construction conferring such authority either upon the Governor or military commander under this act, the Governor of Georgia summoned the persons elected to the Legislature, as named in a proclamation of General MEADE, to assemble in Atlanta on Jan. 10, 1870, and a quorum of the Senate took the oaths prescribed, and organized as provided by the act.

THE MILITARY REORGANIZATION ILLEGAL.

The report details the circumstances attending the organization of the House of Representatives, and the part taken by one HARRIS, not a member or officer, but who had been designated to call the body to order by the Governor, and calls attention to the fact that HARRIS continued to preside and to adjourn the body from time to time at his own pleasure, without consulting the House. He also determined what persons who had appeared as members should be permitted from day to day to take the prescribed oath and take their seats. This proceeding was ratified by the General in command of Atlanta, who subsequent to the passage of the act of Dec. 22, 1869, had been appointed to the command of Georgia as a Military District under the act of March 2, 1867. A statement is then made of the action of General TERRY in directing the exclusion of certain parties from the Legislature until their cases should be favorably reported upon by a military commission, which he organized. Three members elect were thus excluded, and the admission of other persons was delayed until they should be relieved from their political disabilities. Upon this history the Committee is constrained to say, that in its opinion, the before above-mentioned action of the military authorities was not authorized by law. The Legislature elected in Georgia was intended by Congress to take the place of the provisional government as a permanent one. This seems perfectly clear, and the same view was taken by the General of the army by his order to General MEADE of March 2, 1866. The correction of any misapprehension of the act of Congress could be made by Congress, but not by the military.

GENERAL TERRY'S COURSE JUSTIFIED.

The Committee argue further in support of this view, but add: It is due to the General in command to say that circumstances justify the Committee in reporting that his whole conduct in the affair was under the sincere belief that he was acting within the scope of his lawful authority, and that under circumstances of much difficulty and delicacy he conducted affairs, although outside of the law, in such a manner as to command the personal respect and confidence of all parties concerned. The Committee also believe that the persons excluded, who desired to qualify, would have violated the act by taking the oath, so that there was no actual injustice done. The action of the House in afterwards admitting persons who had been candidates against the persons who had been so excluded, but received only a minority of the votes cast, is considered by the Committee unwarranted by law, and the persons then admitted are not lawfully entitled to seats in the Georgia Legislature.

THE UNWARRANTABLE ACTS.

The Committee therefore report, under the first resolution, that in the following respects the organization of said Legislature has not been warranted by law: First, in the control and direction of its proceedings by HARRIS; second, in the exclusion from taking the oaths and from seats of the three members elect who offered to swear; third, in the seating of the persons not having a majority of the votes of the election. In respect to the second resolution, before recited, calling upon the Committee to report whether any further legislation is necessary in respect to the organization of the Legislature of Georgia, the Committee report that a full hearing was given to both sides of the controversy there, and the representatives of the great body of those who contend that the proceedings aforesaid have been illegal and irregular, expressed their willingness that Congress should refrain from further interference with the organization and composition of the Legislature, and leave it to proceed in the exercise of its legislative functions, notwithstanding the matter above mentioned, if the provisions of the Constitution of Georgia and the organization of the Convention could be carried out, providing for a fresh election of one-half of the Senators and all the members of the House of Representatives in November, 1870. The other party justifies what has taken place, and of course objects to any action on the subject.

NON-INTERFERENCE.

In this condition of affairs, inasmuch as the errors of the General in command of the State do not appear to have worked any serious injustice in point of fact, and as the error on seating the minority candidates was committed by the House of Representatives in exercise of a right ordinarily belonging to it in the first instance, and inasmuch as it appears certain that the terms of office of the members of the Georgia Legislature and of its State Government will expire at the same time that they would have done had the State been fully restored to its place in the Union in July, 1868, and commence or run from the date of its future admission to representation, without reference to what might be the [illegible] of the last clause of the second subdivision of the first section of the third article of the Constitution. The Committee feel justified in omitting to recommend any further legislation on the subject of organizing the Legislature.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Feb. 26, reached this port last evening. Purser R. W. Albert will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Situation—Divisions Among the Insurgents—The Cubans Charged With Being the Originators of Assassination—The Greenwaldth Murder—Insurgents Surrendering—Strength of the Insurgents—Abolition of Slavery—The Fueros Abolished, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

The question now to be decided is not relative to the strength of the Cubans, and the grand problem to be solved by them in order to insure success is that of remaining united against the Spaniards, a fact which seems to be very doubtful, according to the last news received from Cuban sources How far and to what extent this division exists, and to what degree it may affect the present organization and successful workings among the Cubans, is as yet unknown. Some changes among the most important personages and leaders of the revolutionary party indicate, however, a change of policy, and very naturally a change in the manner of conducting the war. Mr. FRANCISCO AGUILERA, Vice-President of the Republic and Secretary of War, has either been removed or resigned; with others of less importance the same thing has happened. But the best proof that dissensions really exist is an open letter of General ADOLFO VARONA, one of the fighting men of the Camaguey, directed against Mr. ZAMBRANA, a Havanese, and a prominent member of the Cuban Assembly. The letter is principally aimed at ZAMBRANA because of his complicity in the removal of General QUESADA, who has already left the island and arrived at Nassau. According to correct information, this division among the leaders has not affected the masses, and but little opposition, if any, has been raised against the appointment of JORDAN, who undoubtedly has shown already great fitness to command. As the Spaniards confess that he has received two thousand stand of arms and plenty of ammunition from Nassau, the revolutionists must be well provided for, and therefore their former excuse, that they could not meet the troops, owing to the superior armament of the latter, will no longer be valid.

CUBANS ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATION.

For a long time past rumors have gained ground that the Juntas in the different cities were the orignators, planners and executors of the assassinations committed in this city. Yesterday SACETA brought the following document from Captain-General RODAS:

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The suspicions which existed in this Government regarding some late occurrences in this city have been officially confirmed. The enemies of Spain who consider all means justifiable which favor their aims; those who preached incendiarism and extermination as their mode of warfare, and who continually published the most absurd stories in foreign journals; the authors of the plans on Christmas night, when it was attempted to blow up the gas works and to fire the city, and of the Key West telegrams circulating news of a massacre in their fury at witnessing the proofs of sense and good behavior on the part of the citizens of Havana, made a new effort, fit to take rank with those already stated, not only to discredit an institution which has already given, and still does, such service to the country, but also to provoke foreign complications, an object which the organs and adherents of the revolution have always held in view. The latter, from the gloom of their caverns, gave an order that the agents of the Laborantes should subscribe and enlist in the Volunteer battalions, and that they should assassinate the largest possible number of influential foreigners. These acts they were to commit as actual Volunteers, at least wearing their uniform.

Owing to this plan the unfortunate occurrence of the 6th took place, and so would others have occurred, which the authorities, properly aided, managed to prevent from being executed, without interfering with the action of the Courts, which will punish the culprits with all the rigor of the laws.

The Captain-General has determined that this discovery be made public in order that the machinations of such enemies be known. The volunteers are to-day the firmest aids of the laws in the towns, and his Excellency will watch over the reputation which they have acquired by so many sacrifices, expecting the assistance of each and every one to discover the criminals who seek to hide themselves under their uniform.

HAVANA, 22d February.

The Secretary, CESARES FERNANDES.

I might, of course, supply the TIMES, in connection with this letter, with a variety of rumors tending to show grounds for RODAS' assertion. But I prefer awaiting proof, *pro* or *con*, and then the testimony to be elicited on the trial of GREENWALDTH's murderers will surely be forthcoming. ZAMORA, the murderer, stands, however, a chance of escaping the punishment due him, as neither JOHNSON nor WELLS have been able to say that he is the man who did the shooting. Unless FOSTER should positively identify him there is no incontrovertible evidence of his guilt. The French Consul who made such a big fuss fails to recognize ZAMORA, although the Consul spoke to him while he was committing the deed. The coachman of the Consul has apparently been bribed into saying nothing. The wife and daughter of the British Consul claim not to know anything, and thus the principal witnesses against ZAMORA fail to present any tangible testimony. I am pretty sure though that RODAS will have the man shot.

INSURGENTS SURRENDERING.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANUEL SARVIA, with five officers and eighty soldiers, presented themselves yesterday to the Spanish military commander at Arroyo Blanco, with all their arms and accoutrements, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Government. Afterwards they hurrahed for General SERRANO and took the oath of allegiance to Spain. Troops and insurgents then fraternized. It is supposed that this surrender will be the forerunner of many others of the same character to take place in the Cinco Villas.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Whilst the slave trade was in full vigor the Spanish cruisers managed to capture a very respectable number of slaves off the coasts of the island. The negroes captured received the title of *emancipados* and were taken in charge by the Government, which hired them out to planters and families at the rate of $4 25 a month, the amounts collected entering the National Treasury. Shortly after RODAS arrived here he freed two of these expeditions, placing them beyond the control of the Government and allowing the negroes composing them to hire themselves out when, how and to whom they pleased. This week six more expeditions, comprising over two hundred negroes, have received the same privilege, and the chances which the *emancipado* system afforded to unscrupulous persons, in connection with corrupt Government officials, to reduce these negroes to slavery, was done away with.

ABOLITION OF FUEROS.

Within a few days another important order will make its appearace, for the Fueros will be abolished. Hitherto soldiers could only be tried by a Military Court, merchants by the Tribunal of Commerce, priests by the Ecclesiastical Court and foreigners by the Tribunal de Estrangeria. Soldiers, volunteers or officers who formerly belonged to the army, could not be placed in a jail, but had to be confined in a fort. If an officer owed anything, he had to be sued before a Military Court. All this will be done away with, and one of the oldest privileges so tenaciously adhered to by the members of these privileged classes will be swept off. Great dissatisfaction will be caused among these privileged classes, but RODAS says all men are equal before the law.

QUASIMODO.

A Child Burned to Death.

A little son of AUGUST WELDON, residing at No. 21 Boyd-street, Newark, N. J., was burned to death yesterday afternoon at his home. His mother had occasion to go outside the house for some water, and left the child in charge of an elder sister. During her absence the little one [illegible] too near the stove. His clothing caught fire, and he was soon enveloped in flames. Upon his mother's return the boy was a corpse, so terribly charred as to be scarcely recognizable. The County Physician was [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

Maine pays a bounty for every bear killed. Of course the bears object to the premium.

The Kennebec River promises to supply 300,000 tons of ice of most excellent quality.

Ice men cut it thick whenever they get a chance, even if they have to draw it miles.

March, although all its days but one are Lent, is to have two full moons to compensate.

A Massachusetts paper publishes daily what it calls "Local notes at home and abroad."

The anniversary of MARGARET FULLER'S birthday, in May, is to be celebrated in Boston by the New-England Woman's Club.

Democratic papers have been boasting that "the Democracy does not foster men who sell cadetships," but now they cry, Alack-a-day, GOLLADAY.

A humane policeman in Providence took HUGH MANES to the Station House on Monday night, he being drunk and disorderly.

A Washington paper reports that Dr. WM. A. BROWN has received from the Sultan the decoration of the Imperial Ottoman Order of Medjidie.

The political papers in Connecticut have vigorously opened the campaign by cracking jokes at each others' expense. Well, they laugh best who laugh last.

Boston complains that in only one of its places of amusement is proper care paid to ventilation, and says that the public have a right to demand oxygen, if nothing else, at such places.

The Hartford *Courant* apologises for calling the Arion Club the African Club, but the Springfield *Republican* does not apologise for calling a perpetual candle a perpetual cradle.

As the patents of three of the leading sewing machine companies will run out in about three years, it is proposed to unite them in one company, with their works at Bridgeport, Conn.

Canadian papers report that an American company wishes to purchase the Welland Canal, which is represented to be in a very bad condition.

An Iowa paper reports that Mr. JOHN E. OWENS has struck a valuable coal bed in the vicinity of Parkersburg, in that State. JOHN, however, is not that man who lost the "apple sass," but another man.

The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio will hold a Convention in Napoleon on Tuesday, the 22d inst., to nominate a candidate to fill out the late Judge HOAG'S unexpired term in Congress.

J. M. FRAZIER, Esq., a member of the Baltimore Bar, died in Jacksonville, Fla., on Monday. He was Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1867, and was a steadfast Union man throughout the war.

A Missouri man, who recently demolished an old trunk, found $3,065 concealed between the wood and zinc bottom. The story got abroad and now there isn't a whole old trunk within fifty miles of his house.

Baltimore on Tuesday entertained the officers of the British ironclad *Monarch* by showing them a negro murderer just before his death warrant was read to him, and in divers other cheering ways.

One of our morning contemporaries asserts that a certain *canard* is dead. The paper is correct, this one being of a different genus from the dead duck ANDREW JOHNSON once alluded to. In fact, it was made out of whole cloth.

In Montreal on Sunday an old gentleman wished to open the door of his room in which his grandson and several boon companions were smoking. The grandson objected, and the old gentleman stabbed him with a knife, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day.

The Maryland and Kentucky Democrats are at their wits' end (it isn't a long distance) to devise some method to prevent the enfranchisement of the negroes. The only song they sing is "Backward, turn backward, O, Time, in thy flight;" and that is all of it they sing.

Mr. A. E. BURR, of the Hartford *Times*, has been chosen Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic State Committee. His predecessor seemed to have some enemies in the party, and they ousted him, but we presume Mr. BURR will stick.

Professor NOYES acts as President of Dartmouth College during the absence of Dr. SMITH, and Rev. Dr. LARABEE, formerly President of Middlebury, Vt., College, takes his place meanwhile as Instructor in Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.

The Concord (N. Q.) *Patriot* tells of two horses, lost last Fall, which were recently found in the woods near Jefferson in that State, and were "extremely reduced, having had to subsist for some months on the sparse browse and the nutriment contained in the leather of their shoes." The *Patriot* does not believe the story.

It was a long while ago that a New-Hampshire Judge, in charging a jury, said: "The counsel for the State and for the prisoner have talked of law, as was right; but, gentlemen, you and I have something else to consider—it is not law we want, but justice."

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says that Assistant-Surgeon EDWARD FROTHINGHAM, supposed to be lost in the *Oneida*, is a brother of AUGUSTUS FROTHINGHAM, of that place, and was for some time a resident there. He was about 25 years of age, and a young man of fine attainments.

A murderer in Indiana on his first trial was sentenced to be hanged, but the Supreme Court granted him a new trial; and the Board of County Commissioners having passed an order allowing him to withdraw his plea of not guilty, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

There is one town in New-Hampshire which has its town election one week before the regular State election. This is Newcastle, near Portsmouth, and the result is always looked for with some interest, as indicating the condition of parties in the State. Last year the Republicans carried the town by seven majority; on Tuesday they gained largely, having forty-two majority, and electing all their candidates.

A New-Orleans picture dealer published the other day a long story to the effect that one of the residents of the Crescent City, whose household effects were appropriated during the war, recently found three of his own pictures, originals by TENNIERS, exposed for sale there. A careful reading of the story revealed that the object was to sell, (the dealer's pictures,) but all readers are not careful readers.

A New-York correspondent tells this: A young Englishman, while riding in an omnibus for the first time, was nonplussed at not finding a conductor to whom he could pay the fare. His astonishment was increased by a respectable-looking lady handing him ten cents. He looked at the stamps, then at her, and handing it back, said, with a polite bow, "I'm very much obliged to you, madam, for your kindness, but really, I'm not in want of charity just now."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells a sad story about a young man who, while with some companions examining a safe, entered it and closed the door. "But the lock sprung to its place, and the poor youth was buried alive. The man who had the key was two miles distant, and the immured would die in five minutes. Hammers and chisels were brought into use and the door opened, and the almost dead man crawled out of his too safe retreat."

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* says that city is the point at which the coal of Southeastern Ohio and the iron and copper ores of the Lake Superior region can meet in the various processes and industries by which they are prepared for the use of man; and it therefore rejoices that the Ohio Great Vein Mining Company has been organized and has selected 6,000 acres of mineral lands in Perry County, which abound in coal, iron and salt, as the base of its operations.

A young man, named JOHN BRADSHAW, was accidentally killed while gunning with some friends near Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday. All but one of his companions started for town to obtain assistance, the other remaining to watch over his remains. Two favorite hunting dogs of his, however, at once approached their dead master, and by piteous moans exhibited their grief, and in the most savage manner drove off the youth who had been left behind. They then took position close by the body, and even when friends from the city reached the spot, they refused to let any of them come near; and it was only after rough means adopted, and one gentleman severely bitten, that the dogs were driven off, and the body cared for.

The Wheeling *Register* urges the Democracy of West Virginia to accept negro suffrage as a fixed fact and act accordingly. In fact, upon a recent vote in the House of Delegates, twenty of the twenty-four members declared by their votes that the negro suffrage question is practically settled, and the *Register* says that their action was the best that could be taken under the circumstances, and that it will be sustained not only by the Democrats but by the great body of the people of the State.

A Memphis paper relates that JEFF. DAVIS entered a store in that city the other day, and asked the keeper if he could match an ear-drop, which he produced. The shopkeeper told him that he had no odd pieces, but that he had some cheap sets of the same style, and took out a very bright set, which he offered for $1, explaining that it was a cheap imitation which would sell. Mr. DAVIS seemed surprised, and told him he was no judge of jewelry, and would not have been surprised if the price had been $50, and then Mr. DAVIS left.

Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, has recommended to the Legislature an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting special legislation in many particulars, saying that under general laws towns and villages can be incorporated, manufacturing and other corporations formed, taxes assessed and collected, the school fund apportioned and county seats changed upon a vote of the people; and that in all cases relating to changing of names, constituting one person the heir-at-law of another, laying out of roads, licensing of ferries, authorizing the sale of lands of minors and others under disability, ample powers are now conferred by law upon Courts and Boards of Supervisors, which are manifestly most competent to legislate upon matters so purely private and local, and can act upon them more cautiously and considerately, and more in accordance with the sentiment of the community.

THE NORTHWEST.

Its Agricultural Resources—Rapid Railroad Development—The System of Land Grants to Railroads.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

The maps and atlases with which during our childhood we were familiar, defined the northern boundary of the United States as about on a line with the north shore of Lake Superior, and left the impression that the North Pole lay not very far beyond that region. Even in later years we have often heard the inquiry, What will the United States do for agricultural lands when those of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas are settled and absorbed? Comparatively few persons, in fact, have ever realized that in the vast space lying west and northwest of Lake Superior, of the Mississippi River and the State of Minnesota and across to the Pacific coast, we have a country as rich in agricultural resources as any in the Union, growing the finest wheat, with a climate so mild that stock can be wintered without shelter, and of extent sufficient to make ten agricultural States as large as Illinois or Iowa.

In the early days of emigration to Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, it was thought impossible that any settlement of population in them could be effected, except within some eight or ten miles of their navigable streams. Nor was the impression removed until after the development of our present railroad system. Now the network of railroads in operation across and through these States has given better facilities for access to the most remote counties than were afforded by the rivers to the regions in their vicinity. On Feb. 15 last was commenced the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is to be instrumental in bringing into notice the immense fertile region referred to, and giving it all that it needs to insure rapid settlement and improvement. Instead of the sluggishly-moving ox and the rude cart now used by the settlers of the Red River, there will be the hoarse panting and the quick movement of the iron horse, scattering everywhere along its pathway the signs of civilization, and speeding on until it gladdens by its advent the dwellers on the Pacific shores. Who can estimate the immense interests to be created and developed by this road—the cities that must spring up along its track, or the millions of acres of land, now wasted, which will be brought at once into practical use?

Those who complain that the Government squanders its domain by giving alternate sections of public land to railroads must acknowledge how shortsighted they have been. As a matter of business and profit, the Government has never, since its foundation, made such judicious and valuable investments as when it gave its lands and lent its credit for the promotion of Western railroad enterprises. Look at its first grant for this purpose—that to the Illinois Central. Does any one suppose that the grand prairies of that State along its route would ever have been peopled had that road not been built, or that it would ever have been built without Government aid? So with the Union Pacific. What if its enterprising projectors did make fortunes—is that a reason why its great benefits should be lost sight of? The fact is, that the settlement and great increase in value of all the agricultural lands on this continent is a mere question of time. And that time can be much shortened by a judicious railroad system. The North Pacific Road is destined to aid the same process of material development.

As long ago as 1794 the emigration from the settled to the unsettled parts of America was computed at 50,000 persons annually. At that time the whole white population of the country was less than 3,000,000, and the field of new settlement was Western Pennsylvania and New-York. On the basis of emigration named, Dr. THOMAS COOPER estimated that the purchase of lands in the remote portions of these two States had increased their value three-fold. "There," said Dr. FRANKLIN, "small capital, laid out in lands which daily become more valuable by the increase of people, afford a solid prospect of ample fortunes hereafter for their children." And this was when the population of all the colonies was less than that of New-York alone to-day, when the journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg occupied as long as now does that from Boston to California, and when the general progress of the country during twenty years would not have equaled that of one of our own times. Even then, Pennsylvania lands costing two shillings an acre sold after a few years for sixty.

This process of extended settlement has been going on ever since, and with similar inevitable results. The whole history of the country illustrates this. The settlements of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, present the same features of rapid development. And so will it be with the Northern regions opened up when Lake Superior and the Pacific shall be united. Of the munificent grant to the road by the United States at least half of the lands, or twenty-five millions of acres, are agricultural and well timbered. Who can compute their prospective value? Experience shows how rapidly lands thus opened appreciate in value. Those of the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Rock Island and the Pacific Railroads are now worth an average of $20 per acre, while fifteen years ago they were thought dear with land warrants at sixty-five cents an acre.

The railroad system of this portion of the Union has a national and political, as well as a local and commercial, significance. The St. Paul and Pacific stretches towards Winnepeg, with its population already longing for annexation; and when the Northern line shall traverse this part of the continent new influences will be at work which are destined to aid in peacefully changing the allegiance of possessions now under the British flag.

S.

A Word in Season.

We have been requested to publish the following letter from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to an advertiser, who has been making an unwarrantable use of his name for some time past:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1870.

T. A. Sherman:

SIR: You have for several weeks addressed to me letters implying that we are in correspondence, and that I am in sympathy with you in your method of treating ruptures. These letters are then published by you as advertisements. I regard your action in such matters as an impertinence, and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle. If you will put one of your trusses upon your own mouth we shall have a test case, for I know of no other rupture so eminent and disgusting.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P. S.—This letter, the only one which I have ever addressed to you, you are at liberty to publish.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

The Prince of Wales' Letters to the Respondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

I send you the letters of the Prince of WALES to Lady MORDAUNT. I cut them from the Birmingham *Post* to which (they appearing in no local paper) they were no doubt furnished by Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT'S solicitors at Warwick. The letters follow:

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Jan. 13, 1870.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: I am quite shocked never to have answered your kind letter, written some time ago, and for the very pretty muffetées, which are very useful this cold weather. I had no idea where you had been staying since your marriage, but FRANCIS KNOLLYS told me you were in Warwickshire. I suppose you will be in London for the opening of Parliament, when I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you, and of making the acquaintance of Sir CHARLES. I was in London for only two nights, and returned here on Saturday; the rails were so slippery that we thought we should never arrive here. There has been a heavy fall of snow here, and we are able to use our sledges, which is capital fun.

Believe me, yours ever sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, May 7, 1867.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: Many thanks for your letter, and I am very sorry that I should have given you so much trouble looking for the ladies' *umbrella* for me at Paris. I am very glad to hear that you enjoyed your stay there. I shall be going there on Friday next; and, as the Princess is so much better, shall hope to remain a week there. If there is any commission I can do for you there it will give me the greatest pleasure to carry it out. I regret very much not to have been able to call upon you since your return, but hope to do so when I come back from Paris, and have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of your husband. Believe me, yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Oct. 13.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: Many thanks for your kind letter, which I received just before we left Dunrobin, and I have been so busy here that I have been unable to answer it before. I am glad to hear that you are flourishing at Walton, and hope your husband has had good sport with the partridges. We had a charming stay at Dunrobin from the 19th of September to the 7th of this month. Our party consisted of the Sandwiches, Grosvenors, (only for a few days,) Summers, Bakers, F. Marshall, Alrud, Ronald Gower, Sir H. Pilly Oliver, (who did not look so bad in a kilt as you heard,) Lascelles, Falkiner and Sam Buckley, who looked first-rate in his kilt. I was also three or four days in the Reay Forest, with the GROSVENORS. I shot four stags. The total was twenty-one. P. JOHN thanks you very much for your photo, and I received two very good ones, accompanied by a charming epistle from your sister. We are all delighted with HAMILTON'S marriage, and I think you are rather hard on the young lady, as, although not exactly pretty, she is very nice-looking, has charming manners, and is very popular with every one. From his letter he seems very much in love (a rare occurrence nowadays.) I will see what I can do in getting a presentation for the son of Mrs. BRADSHAW for the Royal Asylum of London St. Ann's Society. FRANCIS will tell you result. London is very empty, but I have plenty to do, so time does not go slowly, and I go down shooting to Windsor and Richmond occasionally. On the 26th I shall shoot with General HALL at Newmarket, the following week at Knowsley, and then at Windsor and Sandringham before we go abroad. This will probably be on the 18th or 19th of next month. You told me when I last saw you that you were probably going to Paris in November, but I suppose you have given it up. I saw in the papers that you were in London on Saturday. I wish you had let me know, as I would have made a point of calling. There are some good plays going on, and we are going the round of them. My brother is here, but at the end of the month he starts for Plymouth, on his long cruise of nearly two years. Now I shall say good by, and hoping that probably we may have a chance of seeing you before we leave, I remain yours most sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

WHITE'S, Nov. 1.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: Many thanks for your letter, which I received this morning. I cannot tell you at this moment the exact height of the ponies in question, but I think they are just under fourteen hands; but as soon as I know for certain, I shall not fail to let you know. I would be only too happy if they will suit you, and have the pleasure of seeing them in your hands. It is quite an age since I have seen or heard anything of you; but I trust you had a pleasant trip abroad, and I suppose you have been in Scotland since. Lord DERBY has kindly asked me to shoot with him at Buckenham, on the 9th of next month, and I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you there.

Believe me, yours ever sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Nov. 16.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: I must apologize for not having answered your last kind letter, but accept my best thanks for it now. Since the 10th I have been here, at Sir WILLIAM KNOLLY'S house, as I am building a totally new one. I am here *en garçon* and we have had very good shooting. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lord SUFFIELD, Lord ALFRED PAGET, Lord DE GREY, Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE, CHAPLIN, General HALL, Captain (SAM) BUCKLEY, Major GREY, and myself, compose the party; and the great FRANCIS arrived on Saturday, but he is by no means a distinguished shot. Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE tells me that he is going to stay with you, to-morrow, for the Warwick races, so he can give you the best accounts of us. This afternoon, after shooting, I return to London; and to-morrow night the Princess, our three eldest children and myself start for Paris, where we shall remain a week, and then go straight to Copenhagen, where we spend Christmas; and the beginning of January we start on a longer trip. We shall go to Venice, and then by sea to Alexandria, and up the Nile as far as we can go, and later to Constantinople, Athens, and home by Italy; and I don't expect we shall be back again before April. I fear, therefore, I shall not see you for a long time, but trust to find you perhaps in London on our return. If you should have time, it will be very kind to write to me sometimes. Letters to Marlborough House, to be forwarded, will always reach me. I hope you will remain strong and well, and wishing you a very pleasant Winter, I remain, yours most sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, King,s Lynn, Nov. 30.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: I was very glad to hear from Colonel KINGSCOTE, the other day, that you have bought my two ponies. I also trust that they will suit you, and that you will drive them for many a year. I have never driven them myself, so I don't know whether they are easy to drive or not. I hope you have had some hunting, although the ground is so hard in some parts of the country it is quite stopped. We had our first shooting party this week, and got 809 head one day, and twenty-nine woodcocks. Next week the great OLIVER is coming. He and BLANDFORD had thought of going to Algiers, but they have now given it up, and I don't know to what foreign clime they are going to betake themselves. I saw Lady DUDLEY at Onwallis, and I thought her looking very well. I'm sorry to hear that you won't be at Buckenham when I go there, as it is such an age since I have seen you. If there is anything else (besides horses) that I can do for you, please let me know, and I remain yours, ever sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Dec. 5.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: Many thanks for your letter which I received this evening, and I am very glad to hear that you like the ponies, but I hope that they will be well driven before you attempt to drive them, as I know they are fresh. They belonged originally to the Princess MARY, who drove them for some years, and when she married, not wanting them just then, I bought them from her. I am not surprised that you have had no hunting lately, as the frost has made the ground as hard as iron. We hope, however, to be able to hunt to-morrow, as a thaw has set in. We killed over a thousand head on Tuesday, and killed forty woodcocks to-day. LOVER has been in good force, and as bumptious as ever. BLANFORD is also here, so you can imagine what a row goes on. On Monday next I go to Buckenham, and I am indeed very sorry that we shall not meet there. I am very sorry to hear that you have been seedy, but I hope that you are now all right again. Ever yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

MONDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MOURDANT: I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Princess was safely delivered of a little girl this morning, and that both are doing very well. I hope you will come to the Oswald and St. James' Hall this week. There would, I am sure, be no harm of your remaining till Saturday in town. I shall like to see you again. Ever yours, most sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

THURSDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: I am so sorry to find by the letter that I received from you this morning that you are unwell, and that I shall not be able to pay you a visit to-day, to which I had been looking forward with so much pleasure. To-morrow and Saturday I shall be hunting in Nottinghamshire; but, if you are still in town, may I come to see you about 5 on Sunday afternoon? and, hoping you will soon be yourself again, believe me, yours ever sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

SUNDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: I cannot tell you how distressed I am to hear from your letter that you have got the measles, and that I shall in consequence not have the pleasure of seeing you. I have had the measles myself, a long time ago, and I know what a tiresome complaint it is. I trust you will take great care of yourself, and have a good doctor with you. Above all, I should not read at all, as it is very bad for the eyes; and I suppose you will be forced to lay up for a time. The weather is very favorable for your illness; and wishing you a very speedy recovery, believe me, yours most sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

SUNDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT: Many thanks for your kind letter. I am so glad to hear that you have made so good a recovery, and to be able so soon to go to Hastings, which is sure to do you a great deal of good. I hope that, perhaps, on your return to London, I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

Believe me, yours, very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter From Senator Sherman.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE, U. S. SENATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I furnish you the following statements from official sources:

The income of the Government from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, was as follows:

From Customs	$176,202,692 79
From Internal Revenue	155,136,168 99
From other sources	36,929,656 99
Total	$368,268,518 77

The income of the Government from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, (estimating for the last six days of the year, from Feb. 22 to 28,) will be:

From Customs	$179,956,743 85
From Internal Revenue	175,467,141 04
From other sources	39,535,213 93
Total	$394,959,098 82
Income in 1868-9	368,268,518 77
Increase in favor of 1869-70	$26,690,580 05

This statement is not absolutely correct, because the accounts of the Departments are kept by quarters and not by the months, but it is very nearly so, and may be relied on for any ordinary purposes of comparison.

The total expenditures from March 1, 1868, to Feb. 1, 1869, were	$327,067,284 [illegible]
The total expenditures from March 1, 1869, to Feb. 1, 1870, were	271,927,[illegible] 00
Decrease in expenditures	$55,139,[illegible] 44
Increase in taxes	26,690,[illegible] 05
Total	$81,830,[illegible] 49
Actual payment of the public debt since March 1, 1869, to Feb. 1, 1870	$80,649,[illegible] 00
Estimated payment in February, 1870	6,000,000 00
Total	$86,649,971 00
Reduction of public debt from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869	$5,959,718 46
Amount of public debt paid in first year of Grant's Administration in excess of last year of Johnson's Administration	$80,690,252 63

Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. A. H. CRAGIN.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

His Movements Yesterday—Letter from the Ex-Secretary Declining the Proposed Public Reception and Dinner.

Mr. SEWARD remained quietly at his hotel during the early part of the day yesterday, and received many of his private and public friends, who called to tender their respects. In the afternoon he dined with Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, at his residence in Fifth-avenue, returning to the Astor House at about 10 o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday morning Alderman MILLER, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City of New-York to the ex-Secretary of State, received the following letter declining the proposed honors:

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: You may remember that when I accepted, with profound respect and gratitude, the tender of the freedom and hospitalities of the City of New-York, which was made by you in behalf of the Common Council on my arrival in this City, I asked your leave to insist that the demonstration of the Common Council in the matter should be free from everything that might be deemed to bear the character of extravagance or ostentation. It has seemed to me that the public dinner at the Astor House, which the Common Council have proposed for next Monday, may be regarded as assuming that character, and so become not merely an occasion for regret on my own part, but possibly of embarrassment to the Common Council itself.

For these reasons I pray the leave of the Common Council to decline that highly valued compliment, and also to recall my assent heretofore given to a ceremony of public reception proposed at the City Hall. If this request is granted it will give me pleasure on some day which may be agreeable to the Common Council to call at the City Hall and pay my personal respects to them.

Renewing the assurances of profound respect and grateful obligation which I have before expressed, I am, gentlemen, your faithful fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Miller, Woltman, Culkin, Galvin, Riley, Rogers and others of the Committee.

This communication from Mr. SEWARD will, of course, postpone for the time being the public reception which was to have taken place at the City Hall to-day. The Common Council hold a special meeting this morning to take action in the matter, and the result of the deliberation will upon its conclusion be made known to the public.

THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS.

More Indignation Meetings—The Cost of Commissions—Resolutions and Speeches.

Two years ago the Legislature passed a bill by which a Board of Commissioners was appointed with power to straighten, regrade and macadamize the old Boston Post Road, or Westchester Turnpike, from the Morrisania and West Farms town line, to the Connecticut State line, at an expense not exceeding $10,000 per mile. The Commissioners now ask the Legislature to amend the second section of the original bill, so as to read $25,000 per mile instead of $10,000. To the additional $15,000 per mile proposed, considerable opposition on the part of the taxpayers in the several towns through which the roads pass, and by whom the expense will have to be paid, has been manifested. Besides the demonstrations recently made in the towns of Rye and Eastchester, previously noticed, a large and influential meeting of the taxpayers of the town of Mamaroneck was held on Tuesday evening. THOS. L. RUSHMORE, Esq., Supervisor of the town, on being called to the Chair, stated his views on the question of building roads generally, and more particularly in relation to the Boston Turnpike. He was opposed to the idea of Commissioners doing the work of the town. He thought there were persons in each town who were fully competent to open and improve their own roads, as well as handle their own money. He had been assured that the work could be done for $10,000 (the amount originally asked for,) but the town had been called upon for $26,000 for less than a mile. He had taken some trouble to ascertain the feeling entertained by his constituents on the subject, and he had found that there was a general opposition to the bill now before the Legislature giving the Commissioners authority to raise and expend any more money on their account. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. GEORGE E. VANDERBURG, JOHN MORRELL and WILLIAM D. PALMER, presented the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the bill No. 141, asking for more money to finish the Boston Post Road, now pending before the Legislature, is not in accordance with the views of this assemblage, and that we will oppose the passage of said bill by a remonstrance signed by the citizens of the town.

Resolved, That the voters of the town of Mamaroneck are in favor of the building of the roads of the town by our own officers, with the consent of the proper legal authority.

Addresses were made by Messrs. JOHN MORRILL, GEO. E. VANDERBURG and others, and Messrs. BAYLIS, CARNELL and VANDERBURG were appointed a committee to prepare a remonstrance against giving the present Commission any further power or control in the matter, for presentation to the Legislature.

At New-Rochelle, a remonstrance of similar character has been prepared and numerously signed by the taxpayers of this town.

A mass meeting of those in favor of the Boulevard and Boulevard Commissioners, is to be held at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, on Monday evening next.

The Bailey-Cook Case—Close of the Examination.

The Bailey-Cook-Farrington Whisky case was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday morning. It was proposed to recall JOHN S. GRIGGS, one of the Government witnesses, but objection was made by the defence.

Mr. CARTER, on behalf of the defendant, said that not one word had been offered in evidence that showed a fraud on the part of the defendant. The charge of the Government is that it was defrauded by withdrawing whisky from bond, and that there was a fraud in the gauging of it—collusion between COOK and FARRINGTON. He claimed that his client was guiltless, because if he had been guilty he had abundant opportunity to destroy the papers, which he himself voluntarily came forward and gave to the Government prosecuting officers. He next referred to the entries in the books of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, to demonstrate that the charge was unfounded.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT, for the people, followed. He said he had no prejudices against either whisky dealers or drinkers; all he wanted was that one should not defraud the Government or the other should not get drunk. He had no prejudice against this firm. Mr. FELLOWS he knew well, and until now had had a better opinion of him as a fair-dealing business man than his counsel had just given him. He then proceeded to say that the practice of defrauding the Government by both men and women has become an everyday occurrence, prevailing in all classes and among men who have borne good business reputations. It has come to pass that a merchant will cheat the Government much sooner than he will cheat his customer. He then defined the legal features of this and similar cases, and the evidence which had been offered in this particular case.

The Commissioner's decision will be given on Saturday next.

The Fisk Concrete Pavement Nuisance—An Injunction Granted.

On behalf of the owners of property on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, represented by JOSEPH H. DUDLEY as plaintiff, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge VAN BRUNT yesterday Mr. ANDERSON moved for an injunction against the Mayor and Board of Assessors, &c., to restrain the imposi- [illegible] not being for the benefit of the adjoining owners [illegible] liable to be assessed [illegible] The Fisk pavement, as laid, is claimed to be a public nuisance, and the Corporation having no authority to create a nuisance, it is equally without authority to assess private property for the cost of its creation. The Judge granted the injunction.

KILLING IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The Fatal Shooting Affray in a Grand-Street Saloon—Trial and Acquittal of James Lee in the Court of General Sessions.

A respectable-looking young man named JAMES LEE, 26 years of age, was arraigned before Recorder HACKETT in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of having murdered one WILLIAM KANE, at the Bank Coffee House, in Grand-street, in November last. The District-Attorney conducted the case for the prosecution, ex-Judge STUART appearing for the prisoner. Nearly two hours were consumed in impaneling a jury, many persons objecting to serve, on the ground that they had scruples against capital punishment. Subsequently, the District-Attorney said he would produce proof that the prisoner at the bar did, on the morning in question, fire a pistol and kill the deceased, WILLIAM KANE. He [illegible] but wanted justice done between society and the prisoner at the bar.

JOHN C. SMITH testified: I reside at No. 24 Norfolk-street; on the 15th of November I was at home between seven and eight o'clock, A.M.; the prisoner and deceased came into my saloon, No. 319 Grand-street, and got some drink; they went out and returned again in company of a Mr. BRADY, and had another drink; prisoner was cut and looked as if he had been fighting; prisoner said to deceased, "You have not used me well," and the deceased responded, "You —— loafer, I have always been a friend of yours;" a scuffle ensued, and the witness went out from behind the bar to pacify them; he saw a pistol in the prisoner's hand; the deceased caught the prisoner by the hair and pulled him down to the floor; I rushed from behind the bar to separate them, but before I got out I heard the report of a pistol; the ball missed its aim, and the combatants still struggled in each other's grasp; I got them separated and induced the prisoner to leave, which he did; deceased then ran into the billiard room after the prisoner, and chased him around the table several times, and failing to overtake him, jumped through a window into the barroom, thence to the street, and immediately returning, caught up a tumbler which lay on the counter, and threw it at the prisoner, who at that moment fired the shot; the ball penetrated KANE'S skull, and he died about five minutes after.

ARTHUR MACKEON—I went into the saloon where the prisoner and deceased were, with a friend; I saw them wrangling at the bar; deceased called out, "This fellow has a pistol;" my friend went over and searched LEE, but could not find any pistol in his possession; saw the deceased lift a tumbler and fire it at the prisoner's head; the tumbler did not hit the prisoner; I then left; heard when a few yards away the report of a pistol; went back and saw KANE lying on the floor, breathing very hard.

Cross-examined—I was a friend of deceased; had known him for a long time; never saw LEE before; I did not hear the report of the pistol, but my friend PETER MAIN did, and said to me, "Do you hear that?" I went back then; saw the deceased on the sidewalk; he went into the coffee house, and I followed him; I saw him fire the tumbler at LEE, and LEE fire the pistol at him; I then ran to the Police Station.

LAWRENCE E. HILL—I was in the coffee saloon on the morning of the murder; saw the prisoner and deceased quarreling there; KANE had the prisoner by the hair, and was striking him; saw deceased then going out to the street; told him not to go in again; saw him go in, and heard the shot immediately after.

DR. BEACH—I made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased; found a bullet wound running round the circle of the left temple; the ball penetrated both hemispheres of the brain; I believe the wound was the cause of death.

JULIA PHILIPS deposed: I was in the Bank Coffee House on the morning of the murder, when the prisoner and deceased came in; heard the prisoner say to deceased, "You have used me badly;" then saw deceased strike and choke the prisoner and run him round a table; LEE said, "BILLY let me go, and give it over;" saw KANE then leaping in through a window from the billiard room to the barroom and then run out to the street; I saw him coming into the barroom again; I then heard but did not see the firing.

WILLIAM EISEMEN—I went into the coffee room, where KANE was shot, and saw prisoner and deceased quarreling; I heard a shot and ran out; KANE ran out also; I said to him, "BILLY, come away;" he said, "No, I can lick that —— ——;" he then began to kick an ashbox on the sidewalk; the deceased then went in again; I heard the second shot immediately after; I ran in and saw KANE lying on the floor.

A number of witnesses were subsequently called and testified to LEE'S invariable good conduct, peaceful disposition and quiet habits. After the usual closing arguments of counsel, the Jury were charged by the Court. They then returned a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving their seats, and the prisoner was discharged.

Obtaining Office on Forged Recommendations.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, WILLIAM G. MAYHEW was charged by SAMUEL MINNIE, No. 331 West Forty-third-street, with stealing two gold watches valued at $400, but the evidence adduced being insufficient to support the charge he was released. Just as he was about to leave the Court he was rearrested by the Assistant United States Marshal upon a charge of forgery. It appeared that MAYHEW was appointed to a position connected with the collection of the Customs upon recommendations purporting to be signed by Collector GRINNELL, Inspector CORNELL and Dr. TYNG, about two months ago, and since then he was discovered to have extorted various sums of money upon fraudulent representations from various persons connected with the Customs. This discovery led to an inquiry into the means of his appointment, and the recommendations were then ascertained to be forgeries. He will probably be arraigned upon the charge this morning.

Chess—Mason vs. Brenzinger.

The subjoined beautiful specimen of attack and defence of the Evans Gambit occurred in the pending tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club between two of the most highly cultivated chess players, Messrs. MASON and BRENZINGER. This game derives additional interest from the fact that neither had lost a single game in this tourney, and that the gain or loss of the game would probably decide which of the two players would obtain the first prize:

EVANS GAMBIT.

MASON. White.	BRENZINGER. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. B to B 4.	B to B 4.
4. P to Q Kt 4.	B takes Q Kt P.
5. P to Q B 3.	B to B 4.
6. Castles.	P to Q 3.
7. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
8. P takes P.	B to Kt 3.
9. P to Q 5.	Kt to R 4.
10. B to Kt 2.	Kt to K 2.
11. B to Q 3.	Castles.
12. Kt to B 3.	Kt to Kt 3.
13. Kt to K 2.	P to K B 3.
14. Q to Q 2.	P to Q B 4.
15. Q R to B.	B to Q 2.
16. Kt to Kt 3.	R to B.
17. K to R.	Kt to K 4.
18. Kt takes Kt.	B P takes Kt.
19. P to B 4.	R takes P.
20. R takes R.	P takes R.
21. Q takes P.	Q to K 2.
22. B to R 5.	R to K B.
23. Q to Kt 3.	R to B 2.
24. P to K 5.	P takes P.
25. B takes K P.	B to Q.
26. R to K B.	B takes B ch.
27. B takes B.	Q to Kt 4.
28. Q takes Q.	B takes Q.
29. Kt takes P.	P to Kt 4.
30. B to Q 3.	P to B 5.
31. B to K 4.	P to Kt 5.
32. Kt to R 5.	P to K R 3.
33. P to Kt 3.	K to B 2.
34. K to Kt 2.	Kt to Kt 2.
35. P to K R 4.	B to K 2.
36. Kt to B 4.	Kt to Q 3.
37. B to Kt 6 ch.	K to B.
38. B to R 5.	B to B 4.
39. K to B 3.	P to B 6.
40. Kt to Kt 6 ch.	K to K.
41. K to K 3.	K to Q 2.
42. Kt takes B.	K takes Kt.
43. B to K 2.	B to Kt 3.
44. P to R 3.	P to Q R 4.
45. P takes P.	P takes P.
46. P to Kt 4.	P to B 7.
47. K to Q 4.	P to B 7.
48. B to K B 4.	P to R 4.
49. B to Q 2.	P takes P.
50. B to Q B.	P to K Kt 6.
51. B to B.	Kt to B 4 ch.
52. K to B 5.	Kt takes P.
53. P to K 6 ch.	K to B 2.
54. K to B 3.	B to K 3.
55. P to Q 7.	B takes P.
56. K takes B.	P to Kt 7.
57. B takes P.	Kt takes B.
58. K to B 6.	Kt to K 3.
59. K to Kt 5.	Kt to Q 6.
60. B to K 3.	P to Kt 6, and wins.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Ward's Island Difficulty—Statistics.

The Ward's Island difficulty was discussed at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday and much regretted, and the conviction was expressed that a special law was necessary to meet such cases. Commissioner LOUTREL stated that the whole difficulty is caused by two or three men who decline to labor, and who have repeatedly been guilty of such disturbances. The lack of settled work is a serious difficulty, and it was proposed to establish shops for the purpose of affording the men regular employment, and teaching them trades.

There were 2,558 immigrants landed at this port between Feb. 23 and March 2, making a total of 9,513 arrivals since the beginning of the year. The aggregate receipts of the Commissioners of Emigration up to the 23d ult. was $94,741 13; received since, $6,893 91. The disbursements have amounted to $68,307 62. The balance now remaining to the credit of the Commissioners is $42,399 08, received from employers for laborers. The wages offered averaged $13 50 per month for males, and $9 50 per month for females. The following show the kinds of labor which was wanted: mechanical, 108 males; agricultural, 224 males, skilled 7 males; unskilled, 299 females.

During the eleven working days ending on the 28th ult. there were 337 male and 306 female emigrants provided with [illegible] through the Castle Garden La[illegible] the number of applicants for w[illegible] males and 230 females—a slight [illegible] number of orders.

LARGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The Will of the Late Dr. Simeon Abrahams Before the Court—How Shall the Estate be Divided?

A highly interesting case regarding the construction of a will came yesterday before the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge BRADY presiding. One fact that made it of more than usual interest was that no less than thirty-six lawyers, some of them among the most distinguished of this City, representing as many different clients, were present, and most of them took an active part. The others are to be heard to-day. It is not fair to presume that there are as many diverse interests as there are clients in the case.

The facts are substantially as follows: Dr. SIMEON ABRAHAMS, a well-known, skillful and highly-respected physician of this City, died on the 14th of April, 1867, at the age of 57 years. He had been a long time in the practice of his profession here among some of the first families, in which he was eminently successful, and consequently had amassed, at the time of his death, quite a respectable fortune. He left no wife, child, or parent, but one brother, BENJAMIN ABRAHAMS, who, as sole executor of the will, is the plaintiff herein, and one sister, Mrs. FRANCES DYER, now deceased. The will was proved before the Surrogate in July, 1867, and from it we learn that the testator, among other things, directed that $60,000 be invested on bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate, and the interest thereof be paid to his brother, BENJAMIN ABRAHAMS, in quarterly payments during his natural life. In like manner, the sum of $30,000 was directed to be invested for the benefit of his sister FRANCES. He then bequeathes to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York, for the use of the Orphan Asylum connected therewith, $25,000; to the Jews' Hospital, now called Mount Sinai Hospital, $25,000; to the American Female Guardian Society, in Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, $5,000; Orphan Asylum on Bloomingdale road, near Seventy-first-street, $5,000; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, $3,000; the New-York Fire Department Fund, $1,000; New-York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, $3,000; Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, $20,000; Institution for the Blind, $5,000; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $2,000; New-York Dispensary, Northern Dispensary, Eastern Dispensary, Demilt Dispensary, Western Dispensary, Northeastern Dispensary, Northwestern Dispensary, $1,000 each; to the New-York Ophtalmic Hospital, $2,000; New-York Juvenile Asylum, $3,000; New-York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, $5,000; Nursery and Childs' Hospital, $3,000; Colored Home in the City of New-York, $5,000; Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, $5,000. In the fourth clause of the will the testator devised to his brother and sister during their joint lives, and the life of the survivor of them, free from any rent, taxes, assessments, &c., any house which the doctor might own at the time of his death, to be selected by the brother and sister. "And I direct my executors, during the continuance of these life estates, to pay all taxes, water rents, insurance, assessments, &c., out of the residue of my estate." Then comes the fifth, and probably the most important clause of the will, as follows:

> "All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, or the proceeds thereof, including the principals of the investments, to be made for my brother and sister, after their deaths respectively, I give and bequeath to the Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital absolutely forever, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Hospital."

The will concludes by appointing the brother, BENJAMIN ABRAHAMS, and JOHN H. RIKER and SAMUEL RIKER, counsellors-at-law, the executors. The two RIKERS, it seems, never qualified, and hence the brother has been acting as sole executor. An inventory and appraisal of the personal estate of the doctor were made, and from them it appears that the same was valued at $138,590. The legacies to charitable institutions are about $128,000, less the bequest of $1,000 to the Western Dispensary, which never had any existence in fact, though it is supposed the testator believed it to have been organized at the time of making his will. There were as above stated $50,000 to the brother, and $30,000 to the sister to be invested, the income to accrue going to them during their respective lives. The sister is dead, and hence that $30,000 is to go to the residuary legatees. The brother, as executor, has commenced this suit in a court of equity for the purpose of obtaining a decree which shall direct what, if any, legacies have a preference, inasmuch as there are not sufficient funds to pay all of them in full, and if no preferences are to be allowed, then what, if any, abatement shall be made *pro rata*. The house selected by the brother and sister, at No. 31 Bleecker-street, it is said, is worth very little comparatively, for the reason that an adjoining owner claims that the whole of the wall thereof on one side is on his lot, and that the same must come down.

Messrs. CHAS. TRACY, STEPHEN CAMBRELENG and JULIUS J. LYONS appeared in behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. TRACY said in his opening that when in May, 1866, Dr. ABRAHAMS made his will, he was in good health, and had as fair prospects for a long life as many of those then before the Court. But he died on the 14th of the following April. This statement would render plain some things which would not otherwise be very clear. The plaintiff, as executor, now holds about the sum of $50,000, invested in bond and mortgage. The whole of the estate, including the proceeds of the real estate as sold, and the value of the reversionary interest in the Bleecker-street property will not be sufficient to provide for the several legacies, as stated in the will; it would fall short a large amount. To sustain this position, he put the plaintiff on the stand, and also Mr. JULIUS J. LYONS, the counsel, who for a long time past has had charge, in an official capacity, of the estate. They both testified that there were not funds enough to be obtained from the estate to meet all the legacies at present.

Mr. M. S. BIDWELL said he represented the Jews Hospital of the City of New-York, called Mount Sinai Hospital. By the terms of the will that charitable institution was entitled to a legacy of $25,000. It was, he said, a most remarkable fact, that among all the bequests which had been made by the testator, only two had been made to institutions sustained by the same religious faith as that to which he was attached. It seemed to him that this wealthy physician had taken extraordinary pains to find out the poorest and the most needy charities, and had done for them what he could.

Mr. A. R. DYETT appeared for the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Mr. ANTHON for the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum, Mr. S. P. NASH for the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY for the New-York Hospital, which claims the residuary interest in the estate. The argument will be resumed this morning.

Personal.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of New-York; Hon. C. H. Tilton, of Boston, and M. Hallett, Esq., of Colorado, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Washington; ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Judge Cattell, of Binghamton, and Dr. Blake, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; Hon. E. D. L. Sweet, of Chicago; Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, and Major Knapp, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Bigelow, of the United States Navy, and O. S. Wheeler, of San Francisco, are at the St. Cloud Hotel. M. Catacazi, the Russian Minister, arrived in this City from Washington last evening, and is stopping at the Westminster Hotel.

Ash-Wednesday Services—Regulations for Lent.

Yesterday being Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent, there were special services in all the Catholic and most of the Episcopal churches. In many of those of the latter denomination there was public worship in the afternoon, as well as the morning. In Trinity and in St. Paul's, Broadway, there were much larger congregations at the morning service than, considering the coldness of the weather, the busy character of the season and the great distance of these two edifices from the residence portion of our City, one would naturally expect to find. The exercises in all the Episcopal churches were, of course, in strict accordance with the prescriptions of the Book of Common Prayer. At Trinity and St. Paul's there were full choral services at 11 A. M. and again, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

In the Ritualistic Church of St. Albans, in Forty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue, the ceremonies were elaborate, and illustrated by rich priestly costumes. At 8 o'clock in the morning there was a low celebration, at 10:45 o'clock, matins, or the reading of the morning Episcopal service; at 11 o'clock a sermon by Rev. Mr. DOWNING, and at 11:15 a high celebration. A part of the services were read at the altar by the clergyman, with frequent genuflexions and kissings of the prayer book. The evening proceedings began at 8, with an evening song, followed by a sermon from Rev. Dr. NOYES, and closed with the Litany. This evening, and each Thursday evening during Lent, a "sodality meeting," composed of gentlemen of the parish disposed to coöperate with the clergy in charitable works, will be held in the church. The rector, Rev. Dr. MORRILL, was unable, through illness, to officiate yesterday.

On every Wednesday during Lent, at 11 A. M., there will be a lecture in St. Paul's, and a sermon at 8 P. M. On Thursdays, at noon, the Holy Communion will be administered. On Fridays, instruction in the morning and a lecture in the evening.

On the Lenten Sundays the morning service will be at 10:30 afternoon service at 3:30, and evening service at 7:30. During Holy Week there will be full service twice daily, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., and on Maunday Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the Right Reverend Bishop of the diocese is to administer confirmation.

At Trinity Church there will be daily service at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., except on Wednesdays and Fridays, when the morning service will be [illegible] o'clock. Trinity Chapel, 9 A. M. and 4 [illegible] Rector of Trinity Church, will [illegible] of lectures at St. Paul's Church [illegible] evening at 8 o'clock during [illegible] subject—"The Six [illegible] by the Whole Church." [illegible] in the Catholic churches [illegible] services were of an imposing [illegible] ceremony of making the [illegible] with ashes as the [illegible] remembrance of the [illegible] In most of the [illegible] each week during the season of Lent.

THE FOX WILL.

The Sum of $300,000 Bequeathed to the United States—An Important Question of Law Involved.

The investigation in the matter of the will of CHAS. FOX was commenced yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS. Mr. FOX died suddenly in January, leaving a will in which, after directing his debts to be paid and appointing two executors, he gives all his real and personal property to the United States, to be used towards paying off the debt contracted by the Government, "for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States." The will is contested by his only next of kin, the infant nieces of a deceased brother. The executors are the only subscribing witnesses to the will, and the counsel for contestants objected to their competency as witnesses unless they first renounced as executors, and referred to a decision of the Supreme Court made in 1853, holding that the executors are not competent witnesses.

Mr. RITTERBAND, counsel for the executors, in reply, reviewed the cases decided since 1853, and showed that the law is now settled as laid down in WILLARD on Executors, 1859, that an executor is a competent subscribing witness when he takes no other interest under the will.

The Surrogate took the latter view, and decided in favor of the competency of the executors. The executors were then examined by Mr. RITTERBAND, and testified that the will was executed July 16, 1864, in their presence, and that the deceased was of sound mind and a man of great intelligence. The proponents then rested, and the counsel for the contestants gave notice that they proposed to contest the validity of the devise to the United States, and also the capacity of the testator.

Mr. RITTERBAND and Mr. PIKNY for the executors; Mr. PIERREPONT for the United States; Mr. FLIN for the contestants.

The Voice of the National Guard Against the Proposed Harlem Park.

The members of the National Guard are greatly exercised over the "swindle" sought to be perpetrated, in establishing a drill ground for them on the upper end of the island. The field officers of the Third Brigade have met and resolved upon a protest to be presented immediately to the Legislature. It is indorsed by General VARIAN and his Chief of Staff, Major BLAUVELT, and reads as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, officers of the Third Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the enactment of the bill now before you, which provides for the laying out, by the Central Park Commissioners, of a public square, adjoining the upper end of Central Park, of sufficient size to enable the First Division to assemble for military improvement.

The undersigned would respectfully represent that they are opposed to the enactment of said bill for the following reasons:

I. The ground proposed for such public square is the large space between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues, consisting of seventy acres, the purchase of which would cost about $4,000,000; besides the appropriation mentioned in the bill of $25,000 a year to keep it in order, the interest on the original cost and the expense of keeping it in order would amount to about $300,000 a year.

II. It is not necessary, in order to give to the National Guard a proper and suitable ground for drill, by brigade or division, in the City of New-York, that any such expenditure of money should be made.

III. The ground contemplated is at such a distance from the armories of the several regiments, that the time occupied in going to and from the same would materially interfere with its use by them, except at a great disadvantage.

IV. In case of the enactment of said bill, providing the ground named for the use of the First Division, it probably would be occupied by them for such purpose but seldom, viz., one day for each of the four brigades, one or two days for the division in each year, and perhaps occasionally a regiment.

V. It is not required for the advantage and benefit of the National Guard that such an enormous expenditure of money should be made, adding, as it would, unnecessarily to the heavy burdens imposed on our taxpayers.

VI. That portion of the Central Park known as the Play Ground, near Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, already provides ground suitable for drill by regiment and brigade, without any expense to the county, or which, under proper regulation, could be used for such purpose without in any way interfering with the safety of visitors to the Park, or the maintenance of that excellent system of management established by the Commissioners.

The Dey-Street Whisky Seizure.

LANDON ELLIOTT, formerly a salesman in the employ of HORACE P. CLARK, of No. 45 Dey-street, whose establishment was seized a short time ago, gave testimony before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, concerning the charge made against his late employer of having mixed liquors without a rectifier's license. He said that he saw casks filled up with whiskies of different brands on two occasions during May and September of last year. The first lot consisted of ten barrels, and each barrel was made up of thirty gallons of DOUGHERTY'S and ten or eleven gallons of YOUNG'S whisky. Subsequently the case was adjourned to Saturday next at 12 M.

The Neptune Cruelty Case—One of the Charges Dismissed.

Before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday afternoon, at the reopening of the *Neptune* cruelty case, Mr. CHARLES DONOHUE, counsel for the defendants, moved for the discharge of Captain PEABODY on the ground that no joint offence on the part of the latter and one of his mates, as charged by the warrant, had been proven against him by the evidence. This started a lively discussion between Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON and Mr. DONOHUE, in regard to questions of law. The Commissioner finally granted the discharge, after which Captain PEABODY was held for a new examination on another warrant, in which a sailor named WITHEY appeared as the complainant. Counsel rested with the examination of BRADY, the first mate, claiming that CARTER'S charge of cruel and unusual punishment had not been sustained by the testimony. A decision will be rendered on Saturday morning, to which time both BRADY'S and PEABODY'S case was adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce To-day.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day will be an important one. Captain JOHN CODMAN will repeat his address, delivered before the Boston Board of Trade, on the subject of "Iron Shipbuilding Abroad," by invitation of the Chamber.

The following topics will be discussed by the members:

First—The resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade at its recent meeting in Richmond.

Second—The resolutions presented to the Chamber on the 3d inst., in reference to funding the legal-tender notes into bonds bearing interest at the rate of $3 65-100 per cent. per annum.

German Immigrant Aid Society.

The trustees of the German Immigrant Aid Society of this City held their regular monthly meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Philip Bissinger, President; Sigesmund Kaufmann and Jacob Windmueller, Vice-Presidents; William Wallach and Ernest Steiger, Secretaries; Theodore E. Buck, Treasurer. Several standing committees were also appointed. A report was made showing that $1,088 50 was expended by the Society for aiding needy German immigrants during last month. A report was made, showing that of 6,338 immigrants that arrived at this port during last month, 1,845 were Germans, against 1,675 German immigrants in 1869, 1,898 in 1868, 2,829 in 1867, 1,768 in 1866, and 547 in 1865. After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned.

The Revenue Raid on Lotterymen.

Three more lottery and policy dealers were arrested on complaint of revenue officers yesterday charged with doing business without paying the special tax required by law. They gave their names as ROBERT SPENCER, of No. 9 Ann-street, WM. F. SMITH, of No. 200 West-street, and CHARLES MARKS, of No. 94 Laurens-street. They were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, and were each held in $500 bail to appear for examination.

Excitement Among the Wholesale Druggists.

Assistant District-Attorney PURDY moved, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday afternoon, for an adjournment in the alleged druggists' smuggling frauds, on the ground that one of the Government witnesses, an Inspector of Customs, was absent in Boston. Mr. ETHAN ALLEN was present as counsel for the defendants, including Messrs. Chas. W. Purdy, of No. 158 William-street; James B. Aspinwall, of No. 86 William-street; John H. Hall, of No. 218 Greenwich-street; Reuben, Daniel and Samuel G. McCottar, of No. 58 Cedar-street. The examination of the accused was fixed for Tuesday afternoon next. In the meantime additional arrests will probably be made, as there are about thirty prominent druggists altogether who are suspected of having been engaged in the alleged frauds [illegible] for the offence which the defendants are charged with includes a fine of $5,000 and two years' [illegible] prisonment. Large quantities of the oil of [illegible] were found on the defendant's premises, [illegible] though it is claimed that none has [illegible] known to pass through the Custom [illegible] for several years. Over $20,000 worth of [illegible] has been seized, and has been proceeded [illegible] civilly for forfeiture under directions of [illegible] tor GRINNELL. The drug merchants [illegible] they purchased the contraband goods [illegible] market, and that the raid on them is [illegible] justifiable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Found on a Steamer—[illegible] Report of the Chief Engineer—The Kite-Flying Nuisance.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, the kite nuisance came up for serious consideration, as it has been found that the lodgment of the large number of kites upon the telegraph wires has materially interfered with the transmission of alarms of fire. It was ordered that the Board of Police be requested to enforce the provisions of the ordinance relative to the flying of kites, with a view to prevent the obstruction of the telegraph wires.

The monthly report of Chief Engineer PERLEY was received, from which it appears that during February there were ninety-two fires altogether, against sixty-one for the corresponding period of last year. The loss this year is estimated at $547,745, against $400,063 for the same time in 1869.

On the evening of the 23d February a trunk, without marks of any kind, was found on board the New-Haven boat, at the foot of Peck-slip, which was opened and found to contain three large tin cans filled with nitro-glycerine. By direction of the Fire Commissioners they were removed to the magazine of the Hazard Powder Company, at the Palisades, where they yet remain. No owner has yet appeared, nor has it been discovered who placed the dangerous compound on board the New-Haven boat.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Adjourned to Friday next.

CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

No calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar Called at 12 o'clock.

No. 129—Meyer vs. The National Express and Transportation Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
209—Smith vs. Snider.
221—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
227—Taber vs. Moore.
220—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
563—Barnard vs. Hartley.
176—Ellis vs. Kemball.
396—Knight vs. Berrand.
480—Goldsmith vs. Unger.
586—Mayer vs. Doering.
587—Young vs. Fiedler.
588—N. Y. Amusement Co. vs. Gurr.
589—Wheeler vs. McHenry.
605—Morisen vs. Megnot.
614—Fiske vs. Jones.
616—Meyer vs. Eberton.
620—Robertson vs. Col. Gold, &c., Ore Co.
622—Neville vs. Rhodes.
624—Adee vs. Case.
627—Bartholomew vs. Waite.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Brigham vs. Basch.
426—Sackendorf vs. Boyle.
95—Kunzle vs. Broomhurst.
472—Klaber vs. Manner.
576—McAdam vs. Robbins Wood Pavement Co.
577—Same vs. Trundy.
578—Mayfartt vs. McKeown.
583—Haviland vs. Whele.
577½—Gaffney vs. Peters.
598—Wolf vs. Sulzbacker.
590—Tallman vs. Gordon.
592—Roame vs. Drake.
609—Lord vs. Tiffany.
611—Winthrop vs. Bedrossian.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Steele, robbery.
2—The People vs. John McGrath, burglary.
3—The People vs. James Revington, burglary.
4—The People vs. Wm. Fletcher and James Fletcher, felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. John Nelson, forgery.
6—The People vs. Abraham Stern, forgery.
7—The People vs. Charles Courdeny, grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Maurice Warschener, grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Joseph Albert, grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Barton M. Johnson and Jerome Bradley, grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Jerome Bradley, forgery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE PUBLIC LANDS.

John H. Frisbie vs. *Levi H. Whitney*.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is a controversy between two citizens of California concerning a quarter section of land, being a part of a large Mexican grant in that State known as the "Suscol Rancho." Frisbie having obtained the legal title under the act of 1863, by a patent from the United States, Whitney sought to compel a transfer or assignment of it to him, asserting a prior valid equitable claim under the Preëmption act of September, 1841, and subsequent acts, and alleging a compliance with the requirements of law. The Supreme Court having, in 1862, pronounced the original grant null and void, the land became a part of the public domain of the United States, and by the act of March 3, 1863, Congress allowed purchasers from Vallejo, the original proprietor, to enter such of the lands as they had reduced to possession and settled upon at the time of the decision of the Supreme Court. The defendant Frisbie is a son-in-law of Vallejo, and claims under him by conveyance made in 1855. Whitney's claim of preëmption right was rejected by the Land Office on the ground that the land had been withdrawn from the operation of the preëmption laws by the act of March, 1863, and under that act Frisbie was allowed to enter and receive a patent for the land. The complainant claimed that the defendant, having a knowledge of the plaintiff's Preëmption title, should be decreed to make him a deed upon payment of $1 25 per acre, and so the Supreme Court of the District decided. The parties being both citizens of California, and the lands being situated there, objection was made below that the Court of the district had no jurisdiction. The objection was there overruled and will be considered here. The appellant insists that a Court of Equity cannot go behind and revoke a deliberate act of Congress, when, in granting its lands, the principles of equity are not fully carried out by that body. To assume that it could do so would be to limit the power of Congress over the disposition of the public lands, and assert the power of the Courts of the District of Columbia over lands in the States, in opposition to the will of Congress, contrary to that clause of the Constitution which provides that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. The patent of the applicant disposes of the land beyond the power of the Courts. The appellee contends that the Government having issued title to another than the proper person, has no power, by legislation, to take away or destroy the equity of the party prejudiced by its action. The question now is between two citizens, one of whom has acquired an unjust advantage over the other, and it matters not whether it was acquired by act of Congress or the illegal act of the executive officers. In either case, according to repeated decisions, the Courts will redress the wrong.

Mr. Blair and F. A. Dick for appellant; J. A. Johnson, D. S. Walker, B. F. Butler, G. W. Julian and F. R. Stanton, for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BININGER CASE—THIS COURT HAS NO POWER TO TAKE POSSESSION OF PROPERTY LAWFULLY IN THE POSSESSION OF RECEIVERS APPOINTED BY A STATE COURT.

In the Matter of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger, Bankrupts.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This Court, on the 17th of February last, suspended a decision on certain of the matters prayed for in the petition of the assignee in bankruptcy. Those matters were, the prayer that this Court will order the Marshal to take from the possession of the receivers the joint estate and property of the bankrupts, now or heretofore in the possession of the receivers, and the prayer that this Court will enjoin the receivers from any further interfering with the said property. At the same time an order was made by this Court on such petition, directing the execution by the bankrupt clerk of the proper papers to enable the assignee in bankruptcy to be admitted to prosecute in his own name the action brought in the State Court by him against the bankrupt Bininger, in which action the receivers were appointed, in the same manner and with the like effect as it might have been prosecuted by Clark, and enjoining Clark from further prosecuting such action, or applying for or consenting to any order therein, or opposing any application to the State Court by the assignee in bankruptcy to have any attorneys of his substituted for the attorneys of record in such action for the bankrupts, or to have any attorneys of his recognized by the State Court as attorneys in such action for the bankrupts as nominal parties thereto, and also enjoining the bankrupts from interfering with the property then or theretofore in the possession of the receivers, and giving leave to the assignee in bankruptcy in the name of the bankrupt, Clark, or otherwise, to apply to the State Court for such orders in such action as he might be advised. Thereupon on the 23d day of February and again on the 24th, the assignee applied to the State Court for an order adjudging that as the former interests of both of the parties to the action in that Court in the property in controversy therein had become by the Bankruptcy act vested in the assignee in bankruptcy, such action had abated for want of proper parties to prosecute or defend the same, and that such assignee was entitled to the property in controversy in the cause, subject to any lawful right or claim of the receivers for the purpose of disposing of the same pursuant to the Bankruptcy act, and directing a discontinuance of such action, and a dismissal of the complaint therein. The question of the granting of such order by the State Court has been postponed to be heard on the 5th of March instant.

The assignee now renews his application to this Court for an order to the Marshal to take the property in question from the possession of the receivers, and to enjoin the receivers from any further interfering therewith. This application is founded on the petition before presented, and on an affidavit made by the assignee on the 23d of February, in which he sets forth that he is unwilling to make any further application to the State Court lest he may expose himself to censure and punishment from said Court; that he believes that if this Court has jurisdiction to take from the receivers the possession of the property in controversy, there is a great necessity for the exercise of such jurisdiction, and he prays that it may be exercised; [illegible] the claims of the receivers for compensa- [illegible] Court; and that so long as the receivers [illegible] to retain the property as security for a [illegible] which does not exceed five per cent. of its [illegible] sales are prevented, expenses are accruing [illegible] waste is committed. The affidavit concludes with the prayer that if this Court decides that it has no jurisdiction or power to take the property from the custody of the receivers, and put it into the custody of the assignee, to the end that without prejudice to the lien and claim of the receivers it may be converted into money, this Court will direct the assignee to apply to the State Court, so that he may be acting in that Court upon the order and responsibility of this Court, and may not seem voluntarily to have gone out of or waived any reliance upon the jurisdiction of this Court.

The petition of the assignee, on which this application is founded, and which makes the bankrupts and the receivers parties thereto, is not founded upon any allegations that the transfer of property effected by the proceedings in the State Court was void under the thirty-fifth or the thirty-ninth section of the Bankruptcy act, nor does it pray that such transfer may be adjudged void and set aside. On the contrary it sets forth, on its face, that prior to the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy the action in the State Court was brought, and one of the two receivers was appointed by the Court, and such receiver had taken possession of the property in question. The property is still in his possession and in that of his co-receiver, and the application to this Court is that, under these circumstances, this Court will summarily declare such property to have so been the property of the bankrupts at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and to have so passed to the assignee by the assignment in bankruptcy to him, as to warrant this Court in directing the Marshal to forcibly dispossess the receivers and take the property and put it into the hands of the assignee. The jurisdiction of the State Court over the subject matter of the suit therein and over the parties thereto when it was instituted and the receiver was appointed, and its jurisdiction to appoint such receiver are in no manner impeached or questioned. It is only claimed that by reason of subsequently transpiring events this Court shall decide that the State Court ought to and shall be made, by compulsion from this Court, to give up possession of the property, without its being shown that such possession of the property by the State Court can be properly adjudged by this Court to be void or invalid by reason of provisions of the Bankruptcy act.

It would seem to be only necessary to state these propositions, to reach the conclusion that this Court cannot grant the particular relief asked. The questions involved were considered by this Court in the case of *In re Vogel*. (2 Bankrupt Register, 138.) When property is lawfully placed in the custody of a receiver, by the Court which appoints such receiver, it is in the custody and under the protection and control of such Court for the time being, and no other Court has a right to interfere with such possession unless it be some Court which has a direct supervisory control over the Court whose process has first taken possession, or some superior jurisdiction in the premises. (Peck *vs.* Jenness, 7 Howard, 612, 625; Williams *vs.* Benedict, 8 id., 107, 112; Wiswall *vs.* Sampson, 14 id., 52, 66; Peale *vs.* Phipps, id., 368, 374; Taylor *vs.* Carryl, 20 id., 583, 594 to 597; Freeman *vs.* Howe, 24 id., 450; Buck *vs.* Colbath, 3 Wallace, 333.) In the present position of this case it does not appear that this Court has such superior jurisdiction in the premises, or such supervisory control over the State Court in respect to the property in question, as to authorize it to take away from the State Court the possession of such property, or to enjoin the receiver from further interfering with such property. This Court will always be sedulous to enforce its just powers, but it will not demand from any other tribunal anything which it would not itself be willing to concede under like circumstances. In the case referred to of *In re Vogel*, it compelled the restitution to an assignee of bankruptcy of property which had been taken away by process of a State Court from the custody of this Court, and its decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court on review. The principle on which such restitution was enforced would authorize the State Court, in the present case, to compel restitution to its receivers of such property as this Court should take away by force from the custody of such State Court, and this Court might then retaliate, and the confusion and endless strife would ensue which are so forcibly characterized by the Supreme Court in the opinion delivered in the case of Buck *vs.* Colbath, before cited.

In respect to the application made at the conclusion of the assignee's affidavit, that this Court will direct him to apply to the State Court, so that he may be acting in that Court on the order and responsibility of this Court, and may not seem voluntarily to have gone out of or waived any reliance upon the jurisdiction of this Court, inasmuch as he has asked and obtained from this Court an order providing him with the means of being admitted to prosecute, in his own name, the action in the State Court, and enjoining the bankrupt, Clark, from opposing his application to the State Court in the premises, and giving him leave to apply to the State Court for such orders in the action as he should be advised to apply for; and inasmuch as he has applied to the State Court for the granting of the order before mentioned, discontinuing the action in that Court, and dismissing the complaint therein, it seems hardly necessary that this Court should direct him to apply to the State Court.

The applications are, therefore, denied.

F. N. Bangs for the assignee; J. F. Morgan for the receivers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

COLLISION IN THE KILLS BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS—COLLISION LAWS AND SUPERVISING INSPECTORS' RULES—BOTH VESSELS IN FAULT—RULE OF DAMAGES.

The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. *The Steamboat Atlas*.—This was an action by the insurers of the cargo on board of the canal boat *A. E. Hurd*, which was in tow of the steamboat *Kate*, and was sunk by being run into by the barge *Julia*, which was in tow of the *Atlas*, on March 18, 1868. The *Kate* left the dock at New Brighton about 3 A. M., having three vessels in tow on a hawser, the *Hurd* being the starboard vessel, and took a course for Port Johnson, on the Jersey shore. The night was dark but without fog. The *Kate* had not gone far, before her pilot heard a single blast of a whistle, which called his attention to a bright light approaching, which proved to be on the *Atlas*, which was bound down the Kills, having the barge *Julia* on her larboard side. On hearing this whistle the pilot of the *Kate* blew two whistles, stopped and backed his engine and starboarded his helm, but was before much change of course struck by the *Atlas*, and the *Julia* struck the *Hurd*. The *Atlas* was running about ten miles an hour, and the first she saw of the *Kate* was seeing a light ahead, whereupon her pilot ported his wheel, and blew the whistle, but on hearing the two blasts from the *Kate*, he changed his wheel to starboard, and stopped and backed. The *Atlas* had no lookout, and though the *Kate* had a man forward on the lookout, neither he nor the pilot saw the lights of the *Atlas* till just before the collision. It was claimed by the libelants that the *Atlas* was in fault in not remaining by the *Kate* to render assistance. It was claimed by the *Atlas* that she followed the rules for avoiding collisions, and that the *Kate* failed to follow them, and thus caused the collision.

Held by the Court—That the pilot rules of the Supervising Inspectors are controlled by the act of Congress embodying the rules for avoiding collisions, (13 Stats. at Large, p. 60,) and no rule of the Inspectors inconsistent with them can be effective. (Act of July, 1866, sec. 9, vol. 19, p. 228.) That, therefore, rule 2 of the Pilot Rules, in so far as it requires a port helm, in all cases is of no effect. That articles 14 and 18 of the Navigation laws furnish the true rule of navigation, and under them the duty of avoiding the *Kate* was thrown upon the *Atlas*. But the case does not turn upon the correctness of the manœuvres of either vessel, for on the evidence there was no time to make any material change of either vessel after they saw each other. That the *Atlas*, at least, displayed no great solicitude in regard to the injured vessels, which is a fact which an Admiralty Court may consider, though there is no statute on the subject here as there is in England. (MachLachlan's Appendix on Shipping, p. 22; Coote's Pr., p. 63; the *Celt*, 3 Hogg, 321; the *Caledonia*, 1 Spink, 23.) That both vessels were in fault in not having a sufficient lookout. That if the suit were brought in behalf of the *Kate* against the *Atlas*, the damages would be divided. That in this case the same rule must prevail. The Courts of Admiralty have the power, which common law Courts have not, of apportioning the damages between the wrong-doers, and that rule is one of public policy, as well as equity. It would not be equity to allow the liability of the *Atlas* to be doubled by instituting the suit in the name of the present libelants, and calling on the crew of the *Kate* to prove the case.

Decree, therefore, for the libelants for half the damages sustained by them by the collision.

For libelants, T. D. Stillman and C. Donohue; for respondents, Sanford & Woodruff.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Newton.

United States vs. *Rowland, Merrick, Noble et al.*—This case refers to the alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government of $5,000 by means of a fraudulent mortgage. The case came up at noon yesterday, and was adjourned till next Monday, on account of the illness of the counsel of one of the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

GENERAL STURM EXONERATED—A VERDICT IN HIS FAVOR.

Sturm vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company*.—After an absence of half an hour yesterday, the jury had agreed in this case, and this morning brought in a sealed verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed, amounting in all to $32,903 12. The jury at the same time took occasion to exonerate General Sturm, the plaintiff in the action, from all the allegations of fraud set up by the insurance company.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 116⅝
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.. 114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, 113
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new........ 112
59,500 do........ 111⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, 112⅛
3,000 do........ 112⅛
35,000 U.S. 5-20 C.' 67. 112⅞
10,000 do.......b3 112⅞
2,000 do........ 112¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R.. 110
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.. 56
5,000 do........ 56⅛
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 45⅝
30,000 do........ 45½
40,000 do.......b3 45⅝
10,000 do..bet. call 45⅜
2,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.. 67⅛
10,000 do...bet. call 67
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, n.... 68
2,500 do........ 67½
8,000 Ga. St. 6s........ 82½
7,000 do........ 83
14,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.. [illegible]
15,000 do........ [illegible]
12,000 do...bet. call [illegible]
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s.. [illegible]
[illegible]
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. is.. [illegible]
6,000 La. [illegible]
1,000 La. 8s Lev. B'ds. [illegible]
10,000 do........ [illegible]
3,000 do........ [illegible]
2,000 N. Y. St. B. [illegible]
[illegible] N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83 [illegible]
[illegible] Erie 3d M. ex-in 89½
[illegible] Erie 4th M..... 87
[illegible] Erie 5th M..... 82
[illegible] B., N.Y.&E. 1st 88
[illegible] Cen. Pac. Gold Bds........ 95
5,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M........ 84½
5,000 A. & T.H. 1st.. 94½
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st 94¾
1,000 do........ 94
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s........ 97½
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st. 99
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 78¾
9,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........ 79¾
2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st........ 105
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M........ 56
10,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div.... 78
5,000 Lake S. Div. B's 90
20 Fourth N. Bank.. 102½
10 Tenth Nat. Bk.... 105½

$10,000 N.Y.C.& H.R. R. Cer........ 93⅝
20,000 do........ 93¾
10,000 do........ 93⅞
10,000 do.......s3 93⅝
10,000 do...bet. call 93⅜
10,000 do........ 94⅛
20 Metropolitan Bk. 139½
5 Cent. Nat. Bank.. 112
20 Bk. of Commerce. 122½
100 Canton........b30 60
100 do........ 59¾
300 Pacific M..bet. c. 38
100 do........ 38⅛
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 21
100 A. M. U. Ex........ 38
100 do........ 37⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 95⅛
200 do...bet. call 95⅝
100 do........ 95¾
1000 do........ 96
200 Harlem........ 142⅞
200 do........ 142⅛
1400 Reading........ 97⅝
[illegible] do.......b10 97⅝
[illegible] Cen........ 120
[illegible] L. S. & M. S. R.. 86⅝
[illegible] do...bet. call 86⅞
[illegible] do........ 86⅝
[illegible] Clev. & Pitts.... 98⅞
[illegible] Chic. & N. W... 70⅞
800 do........ 70⅜
500 do..bet. call 70⅝
1200 do........ 71
[illegible] 71⅛
[illegible] 71⅛
[illegible] 71⅞
[illegible]
1000 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 87½
100 do........ 87⅜
400 do.......s60 87
700 do........ 87½
1200 do........ 87⅝
100 do....bet. call 87⅝
100 N. J. Central...s10 102⅝
300 Chi. & R. I........ 119⅞
100 Mil. & St. P........ 63⅛
100 do........ 63⅜
21 do........ 63
100 do....bet. call 63⅛
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 76½
80 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar........ 92¾
5 do........ 93
100 Alt. & T. H........ 34
500 Ohio & Miss........ 29¾
100 Del., L. & W. R.. 104
12 Morris & Essex.. 87⅛
200 Bos., H. & E........ 7⅛
100 do........ 7⅜
200 Col., C. & I. Cen.. 19⅛
100 do........ 19⅜
154 Dub. & S. C. R. 110½
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf... 63

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 116⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62, 114⅛
10,000 do........ 114¼
16,000 do........ 114
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 112¾
11,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.. 113⅛
3,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65. n 111⅞
500 do........ 112⅝

$15,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '64 112¾
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67,. 111⅞
112,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3........ 112¼
175,000 do........ 112⅛
30,000 do.......b3 112⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...c 111¼
25,000 do.......s3 111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Conn. 6s, W. L.. 98½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 46
10,000 do........ 45¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. 67¾
5,000 do........ 67⅜
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, new. 67
2,000 N. C. St. 6s........ 46
25,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.. 72
5,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs 95
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 84⅜
3,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st 89
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div........ 78¾
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M........ 104
400 Canton Co........ 60
100 Quick. M........ 12½
200 Boston W. P. b.c. 17½
100 U. S. Ex. Co. b.c. 51¼
100 N.Y.Cen. & H. R. bet. call........ 95½
800 do........ 95⅜

$20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs...bet. call 93⅜
28 Mich. Cen........ 119¼
200 L. S. & M. S. R........ 86⅜
600 do...bet. call 86⅝
300 do........ 86⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts........ 98⅛
20 do........ 100
200 Chic. & N. W........ 71⅛
400 do...bet. call 71⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. P. b.c. 87⅜
100 Mil. & St. Paul........ 63⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf........ 76⅛
100 do.......s10 76⅛
56 Mor. & Essex........ 87⅛
200 Alt. & T. H........ 34¼
200 Ohio & Miss........ 30
100 do........ 29⅞
15 Chic. & Alt........ 114
400 Col., C. & I. C. R. 20¼
7 D. & S. C. R........ 110⅝

WEDNESDAY, March 2—P. M.

There is a steadier feeling in the Gold market to-day, after the excitement of Monday and Tuesday. The sales ranged 116⅝@116½@116@115⅞@115⅝ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was dull. While there is not much disposition to put out contracts for a further immediate decline in price, there is not sufficient confidence, on the other side, to buy for an upward reaction. The Custom House employment for Gold to pay Duties continues active, but this influence on the daily demand is more than neutralized by the low rates of Foreign Exchange, which, to-day, were the cheapest of the season for Bankers' Bills on London, 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. The short sight rates are 109@109¼ ₱ cent. On Paris, 60 days, f.5.19⅜@f.5.19¼ to the dollar, and short sight f.5.17½ to the dollar.

This has probably been the cheapest day for Money, to the Stock Brokers, yet experienced. Transactions were made as low as 4 ₱ cent ₱ annum, on call, and other demand loans at 5 ₱ cent. The rates of prime Merchant paper are 6@7 ₱ cent. at Bank and on the Street. The Country Bank balances in this City are rather on the increase, though at the same time there is full employment in the Country for National Bank Notes, of which there was an excess in New-York about the close of January. The movement of Greenbacks is steady. The Currency balances in the Treasury Office are running low. The Gold balances are on the increase, as the Gold Interest Payments on the 10-40s are less than the daily receipts for Customs, and no sales of Gold are to be made this month until the 9th, $1,000,000, and the 23d, $1,000,000. The Public Funds show much steadiness to-day. The following offers were made to sell to the Sinking Fund to-day, and the offers accepted. It will be borne in mind that the accumulated Gold Interest is paid by the Treasury in addition to the awarded prices:

OFFERS OF 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

J. H. Patterson.
$140,000 '67, r........111.18
30,000 '65, r., n........111.18
2,000 '65, r., o........111.18
5,000 '64, r........111.18
3,000 '62, r........111.18
20,000 '64, c........111.18
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
26,000 '62, r........110.68
7,000 '65, r., o........110.68
32,000 '65, r., n........110.68
9,000 '65, c., n........110.68
2,000 '68, c........110.83
20,000 '67, r........110.92
25,000 '65, c., n........111.04
25,000 '65, c., n........111.10
25,000 '65, c., n........111.16
25,000 '65, c., n........111.22
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
25,000 '64........110.92
15,000 '65, n........110.92
20,000 '64, c........111
10,000 '62, r........111
10,000 '65, c........111.25
Baker & Kitchen.
250,000 '65, c., n........111.73
W. T. Hatch & Son.
400 '65, c........111.34
500 '64, r........111.34
2,100 '64, c........111.34
1,000 '65, r........111.77
2,950, '65, c........111.77
4,850 '67, c........111.77
500 '68, c........111.77
Hatch & Foote.
9,500 '64, c........110.92
10,000 '64, c........110.92
3,000 '68, r........111.34
7,500 '67, c........111.34
10,000 '67, c........111.34
50,000 '67, c........111.34
3,000 '65, n........110.92
15,000 '65, n........110.92
Ed. Sweet & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n........110.82
25,000 '65, c., n........110.82
25,000 '67, c., n........111.67
25,000 '67, c........111.04
10,000 '67, r........110.95
10,000 '62, r........111.20
5,000 '67, r........111.00
15,000 '66, r., n........110.75
10,000 '65, c........110.75
7,000 '65, c........110.57
8,000 '65, r., n........110.57
7,000 '67, c........110.57
1,000 '64, c........110.57
1,000 '65, c........110.57
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
25,000 '64, c........111.98
18,000 '65, c., n........111.98
2,000 '67, c........111.98
1,500 '62, r........111.98
1,500 '64, r........111.98
2,050 '65, r........111.98
250 '67, r........111.98
80,000 '65, c. n........111.51
2,000 '65, r., n........111.51
White, Morris & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n........111.00
15,000 '67, c........111.35
5,000 '65, c., n........111.35
5,000 '67, c........111.35

Fisk & Hatch.
$28,000 '62, r........110.75
31,000 '64, r........110.75
40,000 '65, r........110.75
86,000 '65, r., n........110.75
202,000 '67, r........110.75
100,000 '67, c........110.75
459,000 '65, c., n........110.75
Farnham, Gilbert & Co.
2,500 '65, r., n........111.45
500 '65, c., n........111.48
3,000 '67, c........111.83
7,000 '67, c........111.58
3,000 '68, c........111.95
Humbert Bros.
25,000 '62, r........110.64
J. T. Bates.
20,000 '65, n........110.79
20,000 '65, n........110.85
20,000 '64........110.78
25,000 '65, n........111
35,000 '65, n........110.98
50,500 '64........111.07
Friedman & Salomon.
6,700 '62, r........110.90
16,050 '64, c........110.90
18,200 '65, r., n........110.90
350 '67, c........110.90
50 '67, r........110.90
10,000 '65, c., n........111.35
40,000 '65, c., n........111.23
Turner Bros.
10,000 '65, n........110.82
3,500 '67........110.82
11,800 '64........110.82
100 '65, c........110.82
Reid, Leo & Content.
900 '65, c., o........110.79
600 '65, c., n........110.79
750 '67, c........110.98
50,000 '65, c., n........110.99
25,000 '65, c., n........111.03
25,000 '65, c., n........111.07
25,000 '64, c., n........111.12
25,000 '65, c........110.99
25,000 '65, c., o........111.19
Buckingham & Brown.
5,300 '62, r........110.95
7,000 '64, r........110.95
20,000 '65, r........110.95
33,000 '65 r., n........110.95
10,000 '62, r........111.09
10,000 '62, r........111.11
10,000 '62, r........111.07
10,000 '62, r........111.15
10,000 '65, n........111.50
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
68,000 '64........110.95
10,000 '64, r........110.98
21,000 '65, r., n........110.97
14,300 '65, c........110.96
10,000 '62, r........110.96
Marx & Co.
100,600 '65, c., n........110.94
Jay Cooke & Co.
3,000 '64, r........111.19
75,000 '64, c........111.19
9,000 '65, r........111.19
31,000 '67, r........111.19
2,000 '62, r........111.19
378,000 '65, c., n........111.19
500,000 '65, c., n........111.44
$4,028,700

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
$26,000 '62, r........110.68
7,000 '65, r., o........110.68
32,000 '65, r., n........110.68
9,000 '65, c........110.68
Humber Bros.
25,000 '62, r........110.64
Edwards, Sweet & Co.
15,000 '65, r., n........110.75
6,500 '65, c........110.75
7,000 '65........110.57
8,000 '65, r........110.57

Edwards, Sweet & Co.
$7,000 '67, c........110.57
1,000 '64, c........110.57
1,000 '65, c........110.57
Fisk & Hatch.
82,000 '62, r........110.75
31,000 '64, r........110.75
40,000 '65, r........110.75
86,000 '65, r., n........110.75
202,000 '67, r........110.75
100,000 '67, c........110.75
314,500 '65, c., n........110.75

Total........$1,000,000

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were partially better than yesterday, especially for Missouris, Virginias and North Carolinas. There is a very marked and gratifying advance in Virginia credit since the Old Commonwealth was readmitted to representation in Congress, and the demand for the Bonds is due in part to the revival of the Railway interest, as well as the reorganization of the State Finances. In the New-York and Western Railway Mortgages paying Interest in Currency there is more business doing, and prices are looking up. The speculation in the Railway Stocks was quite animated throughout the day, and the effect of the recent heavy *short* sales of some of the Western Roads told especially in a sharp advance in Northwest Common Stock, which sold 3¼ ₱ cent. above the lowest transactions of yesterday, to wit, 72¼, as against 68¾ ₱ cent. The Preferred Stock was also in large demand. The St. Pauls, Rock Island, the Lake Shore and New-York Central Stock and Scrip were active and comparatively strong, against a continued bearish feeling against the general market. The traffic returns for the fourth week in February are against the Northwest, as compared with last season, when the Road had an exceptionally favorable business, and in favor of the Rock Island and Lake Shore. The latter for the whole month of February is reported to have received $100,000 in excess of February, 1869, of which $[illegible] is due to the Grand Rapids connection, not then opened.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. While the contest in the Railway market continues apparently confident on the side of the *Bearish* interest—the strongest party numerically—the *Bulls* had the advantage to-day, and talk of higher figures on cheap Money and generally good traffic reports from the West. Gold and Exchange and the Public Funds left off steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	*108¾	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold Coin	116⅝	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	45⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	23½	24
New-York Cen. and Hudson	95⅝	96¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	93½	94½
Reading Railroad	97⅝	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	119¾	120⅝
Northwestern Common	70⅝	72⅞
Northwestern Preferred	87⅛	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39⅜	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅜
St. Paul Common	63¼	63⅞
Lake Shore	86	87¼
Erie	25¼	25½
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	30⅝
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	103

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅜
5-20s reg., 1862	112¾
5-20s coup., 1862	114
5-20s reg., 1864	112⅛
5 20s coup., 1864	112⅛
5-20s reg., 1865	112⅛
5-20s coup., 1865	113⅛
5-20s coup., n. i., 1865	111⅝
5-20s reg., 1867	111⅞
5-20s coup., 1867	112⅛
5-20s coup., 1868	112⅛
5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	110
10-40s reg	108
10-40s coupon	108⅜
6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	56
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	45⅜
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	67
Virginia 6s, n. b.	67
Georgia 6s	82½
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92
North Carolina 6s	46
North Carolina, n. b.	24½
South Carolina 6s	87
South Carolina, n. b.	80
S. Car., Apl. and Oct.	83½
Missouri 6s	93½
Mo., H. & St. Jo. iss.	93½
Louisiana 6s	72
Louisiana 6s, Levee b.	71⅛
Louisiana 8s, Levee b.	81
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	98
Alabama 5s	63
Alabama 8s	94
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103
Illinois Canal b., 1870	100¼
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100¼
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100¼
Illinois War Loan	100¼
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98
N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	90¾
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89¾
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	87
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	87
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
Harlem 1st	102
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st, '82	121
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct., 1st	111
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99½
Pac. R. 7's, guar. by Mo.	95
Union Pac., 1st	84⅛
Alt. & T. H., 2d Pref.	79½
Chi. & N. W. Sk'g. F.	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94
Cen. 7 ₱ ct. Conv.	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108
Del., L. & West. 1st	100
Del., L. & West 2d	97½
Tol. & Wab. 2d	82
Tol., W. & W. C. C. F.	76
Gt. West. 1st, '68	105
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st	75
Gal. & Chi. 2d	93
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	97½
Morris & Essex 1st	101
Morris & Essex 2d	92
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
N. J. Cen. 1st	102
N. J. Cen. 2d	100
N. J. Cen. New B.	98
Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st	105¼
Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	97
Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d	92
Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	86
Cleve. & Pitts 2d	94
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	75
Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
Chi. & Alt. Income	92
Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Ohio & Miss. Con	82
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	83⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st	88
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	79¼
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	56
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127
Manhattan	140
Merchants'	123¼
Mechanics'	136
America	143
City	215
North River	100
Tradesmen's	154
Greenwich	218
Merchants' Exch	104
Seventh Ward	105
Commerce	122
Ocean	88
Mercantile	115
American Exchange	112
Chatham	160
Bank of N. America	103⅛
Hanover	106
Irving	115
Metropolitan	138¼
Grocers'	115
East River	105
Nassau	107
Corn Exchange	125
Commonwealth	110
Importers' & Trad'rs'	145
Park	167
Central National	111⅛
Fourth National	102¼
Ninth National	110⅝
Tenth National	105
Oriental	150
Gold Exchange	55
Bk'rs' & Brokers' As.	112

We regret that by a misprint in General GARFIELD'S report on the Gold Conspiracy of September in this morning's paper, the *Fourth* National was substituted for the *Tenth* National Bank, as certifying enormously for the Gold Ring. The Fourth National, a concern of much higher responsibility than the Tenth, had nothing to do with that notable and most disgraceful affair. The blunder occurred in transcribing the report.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 2.

General balance yesterday	$84,198,077 08
Gold receipts	473,160 40
Gold payments	350,434 88
Gold balance	75,577,680 35
Currency receipts	430,413 31
Currency payments	556,964 61
Currency balance	4,870,019 07
General balance	84,537,875 80
Customs	450,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¼	100½
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	115½	115⅝
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	57
Reading	97½	97⅝
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34⅜	35
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾	28
Northern Central	45½	46
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	91

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,394,522	Increase	£23,482
Public deposits	9,391,155	Increase	2,013,343
Other deposits	16,542,989	Decrease	2,249,802
Government securities	14,331,314	No alteration.	
Other securities	17,783,223	Decrease	588,355
Notes unemployed	11,274,285	Increase	350,525

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,640,756, being a decrease of £261,885; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,765,333, showing an increase of £113,895, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£19,765,333	£18,470,930
Reserve	12,224,568	10,317,015
Notes in Circulation	22,540,765	23,153,915
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅛	93
French Rentes	73f. 37c.	71f. 47c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Feb. 17 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Feb. 10. Francs.	Feb. 17. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,435,881,450	1,418,520,400
Bank notes to order	42,366,427	41,924,322
Treasury account	154,372,378	153,490,915
Current notes	313,021,594	308,425,453
Current branch banks	43,894,205	43,256,499
Dividends payable	2,356,580	2,129,145
Discounts	2,707,281	2,967,133
Rediscounted	1,306,522	1,305,522
Sundries	7,727,524	7,333,952
Total	2,219,283,490	2,194,993,868
Cash in hand	1,213,844,003	1,225,965,873
Commercial bills overdue	111,428	255,488
Commercial bills not yet due	320,810,217	294,855,198
Commercial branch banks	289,761,279	290,866,997
Advances on bullion	11,478,000	10,856,900
Branch banks	1,823,800	1,562,500
French public securities	19,251,600	19,219,300
Branch banks	7,889,350	7,919,750
On railway shares, &c.	39,865,500	39,412,500
By the branch banks	32,451,050	32,448,650
On Credit Foncier	1,247,600	1,154,500
Branches	1,186,300	1,249,100
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,079,852	9,082,030
Expenses and management	264,911	275,678
Sundries	7,932,461	6,293,471
Total	2,219,283,490	2,194,993,868

The Portage Lake *Gazette*, in its annual statements of the Iron and Copper products of the Lake Superior region, shows the products of Copper for 1868 and 1869 in the three districts wherein mines are situated to have been as follows:

	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.
Portage Lake	8,288¾	11,730¾
Keweenaw	3,503	2,656¼
Ontonagon	1,257½	901¾
Total	13,049	15,288¾
Increase for 1869		2,230¾ tons.

From 1845 to the present time there have been 128,275 tons of copper mined, yielding 99,440 tons of ingot copper, worth $56,641,000.

There were made assessments to the amount of $176,000 during 1869, while only three mines made dividends, viz., the Quincy, of $6 per share, $120,000; the Hecla, of $5 per share, $100,000; and the Central, of $4 per share, $80,000. The Quincy also transferred $10,000 to the reserve fund, which is now said to amount to $200,000. The total assessments levied since 1845 aggregate $16,646,800, and the total dividends $6,370,000. These figures will then sum up as the result of the copper business of Lake Superior since 1845 as follows:

Proceeds sales of copper	[illegible]
Proceeds from assessments	[illegible]
Total proceeds	[illegible]
Returned by dividends	6,370,000
Balance	[illegible]
Percentage of dividends to total proceeds	8.07
Percentage of dividends to copper sales	11.24
Percentage of dividends to assessments	38.38

The iron product of 1869 foots up 743,238 tons of ore against 498,290 tons for 1868, showing an increase of 149,948 tons. The product of pig iron was 38,504 tons against 36,426 in 1868. There has been produced, since 1856, 2,912,324 gross tons of iron ore, and 191,312 tons of pig iron; the whole worth $22,460,000.

The mining business of Houghton County shows a net increase of $523,000 for 1869, over the business of 1868.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2
Beeswax, pkg	1
Cotton, bales	1,758
Cottonseed, bags	655
Dried Fruits, pkgs	102
Eggs, bbls	1,452
Flour, bbls	6,907
Oatmeal, bbls	300
Cornmeal, bags	2,000
Wheat, bushels	12,656
Corn, bushels	4,280
Malt, bushels	2,100
Oats, bushels	10,962
Peas, bushels	559
Hemp, bales	41
Hops, bales	144
Hides, No.	406
Leather, sides	7,845
Spts. Turp., bbls	974
Crude Turp, bbls	12
Tar, bbls	2,785
Pitch, bbls	48
Resin, bbls	9,849
Pork, bbls	60
Cutmeats, pkgs	410
Lard, tierces	220
Butter, pkgs	1,362
Cheese, boxes	414
Tallow, pkgs	23
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,174
Oil Cake, pkgs	304
Starch, boxes	1,925
Rice, pkgs	108
Rice Flour, sacks	57
Tobacco, hhds	33
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	6
Whisky, bbls	691
Wool, bales	420
Peanuts, bushels	485

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—2,889 bales Cotton, 604 tierces Beef, 893 boxes Bacon, 120 pkgs. Tongues, 9,234 bushels Wheat, 102 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—1 case Cigars, 100 boxes bacon, 2,097 bales Cotton, 25 bales domestics, 170 bbls. Flour, 65 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 14 pkgs. Rubber, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Monte Rosa*, for London—2,000 bbls. Flour, 236 bbls. Resin, 3,008,116 ℔s. Oil Cake, 2,400 Staves, 40 cases Preserves, 70 dozen Brooms, 30 pkgs. Tongues, 13 cases Condensed Milk.

By the bark *Minerva*, for Rotterdam—2,868 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer *Ocean Queen*, for Havre—1,269 bales of Cotton, 26 bbls. Beeswax, 8 pkgs. Beeswax, 2 Carriages, 23 coils Packing. For Stetten—139 tcs. Tallow, 8 hhds. Tallow. For Cronstadt—468 cases Guns, 58 cases Primers, 2,128 boxes Hardware.

By the brig *Excel*, for Bilboa—1,678 bbls. Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, 1,082 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand and steady; 3,180 bags by the *Union* were purchased on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive at former rates. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 61,352 bags and 64,558 mats, against 89,278 bags and 16,678 mats same time last year. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been heavy and lower, with very free offerings reported. Sales 6,645 bags for early delivery, including 5,521 bales to shippers, 447 bales to spinners, 287 bales to speculators and 390 bales in transit. Also 5,400 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales, basis Low Middling, for March 21⅛c.; 850 bales do., for April, 21⅛c.@21¼c.; 1,200 bales do., for May, 21⅜c.@21½c.; 1,850 bales do., for June, 21⅞c.@22c.; 400 bales do., for July, 21¾c.@22c.; 100 bales do., for August, 21¾c.; 200 bales, average Low Middling, for June, 21¾c.@22⅛c.; 100 bales, average Middling, for June, 22¾c.; 200 bales, even running Low Middling, for June, 22c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19½	19¾	20
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21¼	21¼
Low Middling	21⅜	21½	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	22⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Good Middling	24¼	24½	24¾	25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	8,011
Receipts last week	13,232
Receipts the preceding week	13,977
Receipts since Sept. 1	481,230
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,900
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	6,275
Exports since Sept. 1	216,148
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather slow of sale at drooping prices. The offerings, though moderate, have been in excess of the requirements of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 30@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 20@$5 30 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Cornmeal continues in moderate demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Caloric, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at from $2 35@$2 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported of 34,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 43@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 26@$1 31, chiefly Amber at $1 30@$1 31 delivered, No. 1 Spring, on private terms; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring chiefly at $1 10; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less urgent request; Old has been depressed in price; sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 for Old Western in store and delivered; 92c.@96c. for New do.; 98c.@$1 04 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 85c.@91c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in very moderate request at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 for State ₱ bushel. Barley has been offered more freely and has been quoted cheaper, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 12; and two-rowed State at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in limited demand within a range of from 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bushel; 5,000 bushels Canada West were sold at $1 22@$1 24 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less demand and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 62c.@63c. for car lots of Ohio; 62c.@63½c. for State, from track and delivered; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 170 bbls. Flour and 17,234 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; and 2,000 bbls. Flour, for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is in request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at former rates, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. Receipts to-day, 144 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted about steady in price, but has been very dull. Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 28c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	33c. @3c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	40c. @43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	— @ —	42c. @45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42½c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c. @65c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c. @50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c. @80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2@$2 05, chiefly $2 05 for Strained ₱ 280 ℔s.; sales, 2,300 bbls.; receipts, 9,847 bbls.; exports, 236 bbls. Tar has been dull and heavy; receipts, 2,785 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and quoted decidedly firmer; sales 300 bbls. merchantable at 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 974 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ₱ 280 ℔s. Resin, $2@$8 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light request on the basis of our quotations: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 35; Red Oil at 80c.@98c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@98c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally tame and weak. Crude has been quite dull at 15½c.@15¾c. in bulk, 20½c. in shipping order here, and nominally 20½c.@21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 480 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in very moderate request at 28½c. for Standard White for immediate delivery, and 29c. for do., deliverable to suit vessel, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at the latter rate ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White at 27½c. for prompt delivery, and 28c. for all March, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,100 bbls. The export clearances have been 4,546 bbls. Refined Oil in cases has been quiet at from 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon; sales, 1,000 cases. Naphtha has been in rather more request at from 10c.@10½c., chiefly at 10c., with sales of 1,200 bbls. at 10c., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₱ gallon. A sale of 500 empty barrels for Refined Oil was made at $1 95 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered and has been quoted firmer, on a rather more confident inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 25, chiefly at $26 12½c.@$26 25 for New Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 25@$21 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 1,000 bbls. Mess, including seller March, $26 12½; seller April, $26 25 ₱ bbl.; Dressed Hogs have been inactive and depressed at 11c.@11¼c. for Western, and 11¾c.@12c. for City ₱ ℔. Cutmeats have been more freely dealt in, but quoted easier; sales have been reported of 225 pkgs. at 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 13¾c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues quiet at about previous prices; sales equal to 240 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 13¼c.; Short Rib at 14¼c.@14½c., and Long Clear at 14½c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been quoted rather firmer, on a moderate trade; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and bbls. in lots at from 14c.@16c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14½c.@14⅝c. for City, and 14⅝c.@14¾c. for fair to prime Steam ₱ ℔.; also, 1,000 tierces Prime Steam for forward delivery, including March at 14⅝c., April at 14⅞c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been in demand and steady in price; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fair request at from $28@$31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Butter continues in very moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@33c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ₱ ℔.; the receipts of to-day were 1,362 pkgs. Cheese is very quiet at from 6c.@18½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 414 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total Old and New. March 1, 1870.	Feb. 1, 1870.	March 1, 1869.
Clear	209	112	130
Mess	3,650	2,997	17,755
Thin Mess	688	265	1,741
Prime Mess	509	764	1,493
Prime	685	786	2,117
Rumps	87	146	576
Refuse Mess	50	33	16
Refuse Prime Mess	38	97	35
Refuse Prime	45	28	300
Other Refuse	12	73	123
Uninspected	30,346	32,474	23,012
Grand total, bbls	41,390	37,775	46,268

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	3,146	3,288	12,023
Repacked Chicago Mess	2,571	871	7,994
Railroad Beef	23	....	....
Refuse Mess	252	173	2,637
Refuse Prime	4	....	....
Other Refuse	476	46	889
Prime Mess, tierces	8,724	8,294	5,732
Country Mess	384	381	987
Uninspected, tierces	6,974	4,381	20,424
Uninspected, bbls	5,524	8,776	12,691
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	28,028	21,210	63,337

RICE—Has been dull and unchanged in price. Stock, 3,640 tierces Carolina, and 6,582 bags East India.

SUGARS—Have been depressed and rather cheaper, on a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 87 hhds. Cuba at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; and 650 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10⅛c. per lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10¾c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11⅛c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been inactive, ranging from 12c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 135,000 ℔s. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; also, 115,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13⅜c.@14⅛c., part for April delivery, and 33,000 ℔s. Grease at 8c.@11⅛ ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices; sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 00½@$1 01¼, the latter rate for State, ₱ gallon; receipts, 691 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more animation reported to-day, at somewhat steadier rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,850 bales Cotton at 5-32d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ₱ ℔.; 1,200 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 10d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s. ₱ tierce; 250 boxes Bacon and 200 tierces Lard at 17s. 6s.@20s. ₱ ton, and 100 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 250 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 2½d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, for the United Kingdom, Continent or Baltic, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port direct, an Italian brig, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum or its products, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning trade was dull in general, owing to the poor grades of cattle on hand, and also to the fact that the individual animals presented a miserable appearance from exposure to the extreme cold of the past few days. The small number of good Cattle on hand went off quickly at fair prices, whilst the inferior lots remained on hand. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17½c. ₱ ℔.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₱ ℔.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.; third quality, 13½c.@14½c. ₱ ℔.; a small lot of Maile Steers, coarse and poor, sold at 11c. ₱ ℔.; highest price quoted, 17½c ₱ ℔.; lowest price quoted, 11c. ₱ ℔.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ ℔.

SALES TO-DAY.

H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 72 Ohio Steers, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 64 good Illinois and Canadas, mixed average, 15½c. ₱ ℔., average weight 7 cwt.; range of prices from 15c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. S. ULBEY sold for WOOD & CO. 51 Illinois, from fair to good, from 15½c.@16½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 32 Kentuckys, from common to good, from 14½c.@16c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; W. SIGEL sold for self 68 Illinois common Cattle at 14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 102 Illinois coarse Cattle at 15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 97 Illinois common Cattle at 14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 Illinois, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; P. F. CAREY sold for self, 23 Illinois, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; B. WILLIAMS sold for M. ULMAN, 15 Ohio Steers, fair lot, at 15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; J. H. WILLIAMS sold for self and company, 77 Illinois, from fair to prime, at 15½c.@17½c. ₱ ℔., average weight 8¼ cwt.; S. R. RICHARDSON sold for self, 18 head of Cattle, 8 of the lot were Maile breed; they were a rough lot, and sold from 11c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for ROBBINS & CO. 64 pair Ohio Steers, 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. MERIT & BURCHARD sold for selves 49 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 85 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,700 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 154 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,830 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 84 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,300 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 38 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,480 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. REED & MCGRAW sold 190 State Sheep, weight 14,020 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 488 Illinois Sheep, weight 33,325 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 41 Sheep, weight 3,980 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 26 Sheep, weight 2,130 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 152 Sheep, weight 12,200 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 176 Sheep, weight 13,440 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔. Market closes from ¼c. to ½c. ₱ ℔. lower for common stock.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASHBURY & LERCH sold 375 Sheep, weight 31,699 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. Weekly report of JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending March 2, 1870; 1,531 Sheep, average weight 84 ℔s. ₱ head, prices ranging from 5⅜c.@8⅜c. ₱ ℔. Market dull this forenoon, scarce any business effected.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

No sales this day. Yesterday sales effected from 9½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Market dull. Gross animals at One Hundreth-street Market for week ending Feb. 28, 1870, 2,490 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 13 Veals. Gross arrivals at same market for yesterday and to-day, 1,989 head of horned Cattle, 230 Veals, 24 Sheep.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

The minutes of the meeting held February twenty-four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Jackson—

Petition and resolution, That First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Sixth-street be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of owners of property on Howard-street, between Broadway and Mercer-street, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Miller—

Memorial of George D. Sutton requesting the purchase by the Common Council of marble bust of the Honorable De Witt Clinton, now in his possession.

Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

That William B. Swann be appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hughes—

That permission be given to John F. Walsh to drive piles on south side of Clarkson-street pier, about fifty feet wide and on a line of bulkhead, having hired said space from the owner of said property, to erect a shed about twelve feet high.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cregier—

That a pier of the usual dimensions be built at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Woltman—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Doctor Sayre, Treasurer of the N. E. Dispensary, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, in aid of said Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

That from and after the approval of this resolution by the Mayor, the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places shall be the same as is now received by the General Clerk in the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That permission be given to J. Mathew Tierney to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter and flag sidewalk in front of his premises on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, one hundred and seventy feet east of First-avenue, south side.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That a crosswalk be laid across Madison-street, from southwest side of Roosevelt-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of petition and resolution to pay Columbus Steegler three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Hamar Wood Preserving Pavement Company transmitting specifications for said pavement.

Ordered to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Board of Health relative to nuisance in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

Ordered to be placed on file.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor returning, without his approval, resolution to cancel contract for regulating, &c., Seventy-seventh-street.

Which was received and laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To open Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement, Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; and Broome-street, from Norfolk-street to East River. To lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Avenue St. Nicholas.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement, Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston; Elizabeth-street, from Grand to Bleecker; Corlears-street, from South to Water; Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street; and Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River. To remove lamp post on southeast corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue outwardly to near edge of sidewalk. To pay Nicholas Cowan for services as Keeper of Stuyvesant Park. To set curb and gutter stones in South-street, from Jackson to Corlears-street. To fence in vacant lots on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, between Avenues B and C.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Resolutions, To donate eight thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars to the New-York Juvenile Asylum; to pave with Belgian pavement [illegible]-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first street, where not already done; to lay Croton mains in [illegible]-avenue, west side, between Eighty-first and Eighty-third streets; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Resolution, To suspend all proceedings for regulating and grading Worth-street, from Baxter to Chatham-street, until further order of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Friday, the fourth proximo, at four o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—21.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Petition of owners of property in Fifteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and East River, that the resolution for laying Stow Foundation pavement in that portion of said street be rescinded and Belgian pavement substituted therefor.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Haughton presented a resolution to rescind the resolution for laying Stow Foundation pavement in Fifteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and East River, and to substitute Belgian pavement therefor.

Which were referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman Seery—

Petition of owners of property on East Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, that said streets between First-avenue and East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, and paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Seery presented resolutions to regulate, grade, curb, gutter, flag full width, and pave with Belgian pavement Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, between First-avenue and East River.

Which were severally laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—

To flag full width sidewalks in front of number six hundred and one East Eleventh-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To donate one thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and forty cents to the Saint Peter's Church in Barclay-street, to pay taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Shelley—

To regulate, &c., Ninety-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To regulate, &c., Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To regulate, &c., Ninety-sixth-street, between Second and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—

To repeal resolution passed July ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to regulate, &c., Avenue C, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and to permit C. Heckman to do said work at his own expense.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the southeast corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To permit M. G. Lane to place a bay window on house number thirty-two East Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That gas mains be laid and lamps placed and lighted in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

To regulate, &c., Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Rogers, the Committee on Lamps and Gas were discharged from further consideration of resolution to place a street lamp opposite number two hundred and thirty-one East Eleventh-street, and the paper laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman O'Brien, the Committee on Ordinances was discharged from the further consideration of resolution to fence in vacant lots numbers three hundred and seventy-eight and three hundred and eighty Tenth-avenue, and lot number four hundred and fifty-six Thirty-second-street, and the paper laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Hampson, the Committee on Street Pavements was discharged from further consideration of resolution to lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and the paper laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Gibney, the Committee on Streets was discharged from further consideration of resolution to permit Tiffany & Company to construct vaults in four of their buildings in Fifteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, Appointing M. A. Kellogg a City Surveyor.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, To place two gas lamps in front of number four hundred and twenty-six East Twenty-sixth street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolutions, To donate one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents to the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem to pay assessments; also, eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents to the German Evangelical Lutheran (St. Luke's) Church, in Forty-third-street, to pay assessments; to direct the Street Commissioner to cause the sidewalks opposite the new building on the corner of South and Oliver streets to be restored to the proposed grade of said street; to donate one thousand dollars to the Western Dispensary for Women and Children; directing the Comptroller to pay the auctioneer for sales for taxes and assessments in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at and after the same rate of fees allowed for similar sales in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; to pay Andrew J. Martin three hundred dollars for loss of horse from Pier number thirty-five North River; to place a free drinking hydrant at the northwest corner of Eldridge and Canal streets; to lay gas mains and place and light street lamps in Fifty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; to place two lamps and light same in front of Sixth Dutch Evangelical Church in Eighty-third-street, between the Second and Third avenues; that the lamp post standing in the middle of the sidewalk on southerly side of Fourteenth-street, about fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, be removed and placed near the edge of the sidewalk; and to lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street; to flag sidewalks on southeast corner of Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street full width, including about seventy-five feet in length on Twelfth-street and about fifty feet in length on Seventh-avenue; to set and reset curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; to donate one thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents and accrued interest to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled Poor, to pay assessments; to place and light two gas lamps in front of Public School Number Twenty-seven, in Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; to lay gas mains and light street lamps in Fifty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—21.

Resolutions, To pave with Paul National pavement Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Fifth avenues. To pave with Stafford pavement Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seerey, McDonald, Shelley—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Schlichting, Feitner, Fay—4.

Resolution, To place and light street lamp on north side of Forty-sixth-street, one hundred and sixty feet east of Seventh-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Healey.

Resolution, To pave Fifth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' preserved wood pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Hoffman, Schlichting, Fay, Shelley—4.

Resolutions, To pave with the Paul National pavement One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seerey, McDonald—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Schlichting, Feitner, Fay, Shelley—5.

Resolution, To pave First-avenue, from [illegible] to Thirty-ninth-street, with the Robbins [illegible] pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seerey, McDonald, Fay—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Schlichting, Feitner, Shelley—4.

Resolution, Directing the Street Commissioner to contract for building pier of the usual width at foot of Eightieth-street, East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Gibney—2.

Resolution, To permit the rector, church wardens, &c., of Trinity Church to curb, gutter and flag sidewalk in front of their property on west side of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

Which was adopted.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, DICK TURPIN, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

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14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The rumors of Carlist revolts in Spain are contradicted in a dispatch from Madrid, but agents of the party are admitted to be actively fomenting discord....The remainder of the ex-Queen's private property in Spain has been embargoed by the Prince D'ASSISE, her husband, to prevent waste of their children's inheritance, and the Countess of GIRGENTE, Queen ISABELLA'S daughter, has begun a suit against her husband for squandering her dowry....The proceedings in the British Parliament were unimportant....The German Reichstag yesterday rejected the resolution of the Radicals to pay members of that body for their attendance....The bark *Zelia*, from New-Orleans for Bremen, has gone ashore in the Weser....The King of Bavaria approves the protest of Dr. DOLLINGER against Papal infallibility, and urges the doctor to persevere....The Burlingame obsequies in St. Petersburg yesterday were attended by all the entire Diplomatic Corps....The French have won a victory over the natives in Senegal, Western coast of Africa.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution looking to the further suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The joint resolution in reference to authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds to construct the road was taken up and discussed during the morning hour, but not acted upon. The consideration of the Funding bill was then resumed, and Mr. SUMNER made a long speech in support of his bill and in opposition to some of the features of that reported by the Committee. Messrs. BUCKINGHAM, SHERMAN and CHANDLER followed, but no vote was reached. At 3 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House a number of bills were reported from committees, among them that for a bridge across the Niagara River and making it a post road, which was passed, and that establishing a Board of Port Wardens at this port. The bill granting 640,000 acres of lands and the right of way for a railroad from St. James, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., was discussed at length. An amendment was adopted allowing the Government the right to fix the rate of freight and passenger fare, and then the bill went over for the day. In Committee of the Whole the Indian Appropriation bill was again considered. When the Committee rose several resolutions were adopted, among them one of inquiry regarding the loss of the *Oneida*. Various memorials and Executive documents were presented, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to establish a Police Department in Brooklyn; another allowing the Avenue C Railroad Company of New-York to extend their track; and one to regulate the carriage and rates for freight over certain railroads in the City. A bill was introduced to establish an international labor exchange in New-York, and one giving the Erie Railway Company authority to construct a railroad through Twenty-third-street, New-York. The bill to complete the improvements in Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, and that authorizing Brooklyn to raise money for deficiencies and liabilities, were passed. The bill to abolish the office of Canal Auditor was ordered to a third reading, and the Senate took a recess until evening. The bill supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the current fiscal year was passed at the evening session.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported to transfer unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks to the custody of the State. An adverse report was made on the bill allowing the owner of Pier No. 55, East River, New-York, to lease it for public bathing purposes. The Committee on Federal Relations reported that they could not agree on one set of resolutions relating to Cuba, and returned all the resolutions offered. The minority report expresses sympathy with the Cubans; favors recognition of their independence as soon as feasible, and opposes the shipping of arms from our country by Spain. The whole matter was made a special order for Wednesday evening next. Among the measures passed was the bill extending the term of office of Collectors of Taxes in [illegible] County. Bills were introduced to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Albany Railroad, and amending the act rela-

York. A motion was made for an inquiry as to whether Mayor HALL is interested in the Fifth-avenue concrete pavement, and in relation to other matters connected with that contract. A debate followed, in which the Speaker denied the charges that he had suppressed or prevented the offering of this resolution, and explained the ruling by which Mr. MURPHY had been declared out of order. The matter was referred to the Committee on Cities, and the House took a recess. At the evening session the bill to regulate the sales of intoxicating liquors was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after discussion was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL.

Further details of the loss of the steamer *Golden City* on the coast of Lower California represent that the passengers suffered intensely from thirst and hunger after they landed. In order to be taken on board the steamer from Panama they had to walk some distance along the barren coast, and several were lost in the sand and chapparal, and were left by the steamer. Liquor which floated ashore from the wreck caused drunkenness and disorder, and at last had to be destroyed for fear of bloodshed. Much indignation is expressed against the Captain of the *Golden City*.

The Senate yesterday, in Executive Session, postponed the further consideration of the nomination of Mr. BRADLEY for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to March 21.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has received a dispatch, from which he concludes that the two rebellious movements in Mexico have been suppressed. It announces the occupation of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas by national troops.

A fire occurred in Neponset, Mass., yesterday, in an old wooden building one story and a half high, in the attic of which women were employed, six of whom were burned to death. The building had been used as a drying house for cotton, and the access to the garret was by means of a ladder. It is feared others have also perished in the flames.

Hon. URI GILBERG, Republican, was elected Mayor of Troy, on Tuesday, by a majority of 25 votes in a total of 7,823; WILLIAM DONOHUE, Democrat, was elected Justice by 1,015 majority; and JOHN MAGILL, Republican, Assessor, by 10 majority.

The Virginia Legislature yesterday elected JOHN L. MARGE, Jr., Lieutenant-Governor, and W. H. RUFFNER, Superintendent of Education. The Republicans refused to vote on Lieutenant-Governor, regarding the election as unconstitutional.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on Tuesday night, after passing the bill authorizing the investment of trust funds in State bonds, and appropriating money to pay the interest on the State debt.

Mr. SEWARD, yesterday, addressed a letter to the Common Council Committee, formally declining the banquet and public reception tendered to him.

JAMES LEE was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of having murdered WILLIAM KANE in the Bank Coffee House, in Grand street, in November. The evidence showed that the prisoner acted in self-defence. A verdict of not guilty was rendered by the Jury.

The will of the late CHAS. FOX, who bequeathed about $300,000 to the United States Government, is being contested in the Surrogate's Court of this City. It was executed in July, 1864, and the testator died in January last quite suddenly.

The Commissioners of Emigration report the arrival of 2,558 immigrants during the week ending yesterday. The aggregate number of arrivals since Jan. 1 is 9,512.

Influence of Land Grants on Western Development.

It is rather late in the day to discuss in an unfriendly spirit the land-grant policy by which the Government has contributed to the marvelous extension of railroads in the West. That policy has been amply justified by its results. It has made possible the construction of many thousands of miles of railroad through regions which would otherwise have remained desolate till now. It has built up States, has multiplied Territories, and has fostered and facilitated settlement to an extent incomprehensible to those who have not watched the forms and conditions of Western growth. And it has indirectly repaid the Government tenfold for every acre which these grants have diverted from the national domain.

Our Western railroad system has in many respects no parallel. In the Old World steam communication is established only between known and important points. The railroad, like the telegraph, follows in the rear of civilization. On this continent both are literally pioneers of civilization. The steam engine is in advance of settlement and indeed makes settlement possible. Illinois is to-day indebted for a large part of its prosperity to its Central Railroad, which had not been built but for the aid rendered by the General Government. Iowa could not have presented the iron network it does without similar assistance from the same source. If Minnesota treads close upon the heels of older States, it is because the munificence of Congress has by donations of land tempted capital to embark in railway enterprises. There is not a Western State which does not to-day exemplify the wisdom of this policy. In a mere business sense it has been eminently profitable,—for it has rendered millions of acres of fine farming land available for settlement, and therefore marketable, and it has stimulated the rapid growth and spread of population, which are among the surest indications of national power. The Great West is what it is in no small degree by the help of railroads, and their construction has been possible solely because of the land grant system.

The gain accruing from these grants has other and equally obvious aspects. The wonders wrought by the Pacific Road now in operation in the matter of settlement are upon the surface; every man may trace their development and estimate their profitableness. But the commercial and political benefits consequent upon the operation of the road are as yet incalculable. They will revolutionize some phases of commerce and impart fresh guarantees of national strength and integrity. It is not improbable that the influence of the united Pacific Roads whose eastern terminus is Omaha, will be eclipsed by that of the Northern Pacific, of whose commencement near the western-most point of Lake Superior we were the other day informed. The Northern Pacific will open to us what is perhaps the least known, and at the same time the most valuable, region on the continent. The world has no finer agricultural field, of the same vastness, than that which stretches in these high latitudes from Minnesota to the Pacific. It is the richest and most salubrious garden on this continent. And its opening for settlement will instantly affect the future of that equally desirable country north of the border, over which Great Britain exercises a feeble and uncertain sway. That country of the Red River and the Saskatchewan belongs of right to the United States; and the progress of railroad construction will tend to quicken an intercourse which will inevitably end in territorial unity.

Considerations of this nature ought not to be ignored in any estimate of the policy which again engages the attention of Congress. Abuses have crept in, no doubt. Charters and grants have been obtained with a view to speculation, and efforts for their renewal cannot be too closely scanned. But the general effect of the policy has been good,—so good that we hope to see it persisted in with unabated liberality, subject only to such further conditions as experience may have shown to be desirable for the protection of public interests.

The Key Which Opens Prison Doors.

Every one who has studied the forms of justice in this City must be aware that in too many instances they seem calculated rather to assist a guilty person to escape than to preserve social order, or to protect life and property. They seem to be devised in the interest of the criminal, not of the public.

We do not now refer to the allies which a culprit may find in some instances upon the Bench. For these corrupt Judges the whole Bench has suffered in reputation—unjustly, but still unavoidably. The real state of affairs, however, is now becoming more clearly understood, partly in consequence of the action of upright Judges. They have striven with greater determination than ever to uphold the majesty of the law, and to render their Courts a terror to evil doers. But they are sorely hampered by legal machinery apparently invented to facilitate the escape of professional criminals.

When a man is found guilty of murder, what is the process most familiar to us? The convict's counsel discovers some pretext for carrying the case to the Supreme Court—just as has been done in the case of PURCELL, who was sentenced to death by Recorder HACKETT a day or two ago. The Supreme Court in these instances is only an instrument for causing delay. The case is sure to be taken on to the Court of Appeals, which may order a new trial, or confirm the original sentence—but long before its decision can be recorded the witnesses in the cause are scattered, and the chances of escape are ten to one in the prisoner's favor. Thus it happened with REAL, and PURCELL will try to get back to liberty by the same easy road.

Why not abolish the intermediate Court, and require the Court of Appeals to hear an appeal of the kind referred to in the same term as the original trial? When, after a careful trial, a man is convicted of murder, his appeal against his sentence ought to be heard speedily. He ought not to be allowed the opportunity of slipping through the fingers of justice. Honest Judges may well get discouraged in their work when they find the persons they have sentenced snapping their fingers at them. Only the two or three corrupt Judges on our Bench would wish to keep the present system in operation. They please their "friends," or otherwise find it profitable to themselves, to help the criminal over his "troubles." Can the Legislature be brought to consider this matter? There is no "money in it," but some little credit would be gained by anybody who introduced a bill for doing away with the interposition of the Supreme Court in appeal cases, and requiring the appeal to be heard without unnecessary delay. This would strengthen the hands of honorable Judges and sorely confound Judges of the other sort—two objects it is extremely desirable to accomplish.

Threatened Raid upon Savings Banks.

Some extraordinary propositions have been introduced in the State Legislature. They are all intended to transfer the surplus funds held by savings banks, and deposits remaining unclaimed for a certain period, to the State. The surplus funds are to be devoted to the building of the Capitol, and the unclaimed deposits are to be held in trust for future rightful applicants. Anything more reckless or dangerous cannot be imagined. Granted that many of these banks have large accumulations from either or both of the sources named, what right has the State to seize them for its own purposes or in behalf of persons with whom it has nothing to do? If legislation of this nature is permitted, what security has any public institution that it will not be meddled with and its safety compromised? The proposed measure contemplates a sort of interference with private property, the end of which, if once allowed to begin, cannot easily be foreseen. The very fact of any corporation possessing large sums of money may be deemed a sufficient reason for attack.

There can, however, be scarcely a doubt that the bill in question is unconstitutional, and therefore of no effect if passed. A case has just been decided in Pennsylvania which shows that this is so in that State at all events. The suit was brought in the name of the State against a Philadelphia savings bank, the object being to gain possession of the bank's unclaimed or surplus deposits. The Court decided the attempt to be unconstitutional, that it was injurious to the society and its depositors, that it would curtail the business, if successful, and might even subject it to the seizure of its deposits and force it to suspend payment. But, leaving this point out of the question, there can be but one opinion as to the impropriety of the proposed bill on simply public grounds. Of all provident institutions, none should be more free from rash and disturbing influences than savings banks. A chief element of their safety lies in their non-liability to innovations. Whatever tends to create alarm among depositors is carefully to be avoided.

Whether the banks themselves may not advantageously take action with regard to their surplus funds is another question. There is a tolerably general feeling that these belong, after setting aside a sufficient sum to meet contingencies and for expenses, to the depositors, and as the banks are essentially of a provident character, there is good reason for the opinion. The conductors of these institutions should consider whether it would not be wise to meet the public liberally in this matter? They have before them the opportunity of extending their popularity and usefulness, and, besides, of lessening the temptation by which some people having power at Albany seem to be attracted. Let the banks dispose equitably of a surplus accruing from profits upon the use of their depositors' money, and the whole temptation to legislative interference will be averted.

The Liquor Interest at Albany.

Senator MURPHY'S Excise bill, which passed the Senate some time ago, has been materially altered in the Assembly, and was passed to its third reading last evening. It provides for a radical change in the present law and bears evidence upon its face of being a sop to the Democratic Cerberus. It provides that Excise Boards in cities shall consist of three Commissioners, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Boards of Aldermen; that they shall hold their offices for three years, at a salary not to exceed $2,500 each, and shall be paid in the same manner as other city officers. In incorporated villages the Boards shall consist of the President of the village and three members of the Board of Trustees, and shall hold one year. In towns they shall consist of the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace. These Boards shall meet on designated days to grant licenses according to law, at a uniform rate in all parts of the State, not less than $30 nor more than $150. The bill provides that persons not licensed shall be prohibited from selling liquor, wine, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons; that licensed dealers shall close their places on Sundays, and on other days between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and on election days at all places within a quarter of a mile of polls.

All this looks very plausible, but we discover a very large-sized cat under the meal, in the proviso which follows, that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the traveling public upon Sundays, or from allowing free ingress or egress on that day from any place so licensed as aforesaid, or from preventing the sale of lager beer on that day in any public garden or other place, not in public view, licensed as aforesaid." The bill abolishes all laws making intoxication an offence against the law, but authorizes the arrest of persons found drunk in the streets or highways!

The whole bill is palpably devised in the liquor interest, and with a view to conciliate its political support to the Democratic Party. It is so loosely drawn—and, we presume, purposely—that the merest tyro of a Tombs lawyer could "drive a coach and four through it," and it will upset and nullify all existing restrictions to the liquor traffic. Of course, this is precisely what the Democratic leaders will rejoice to accomplish; for it will give them largely-increased strength in future elections. The Excise question is one which should not be permitted to enter into politics any more than a question of faith or abstract morality. But so long as there be demagogues and dupes, so long will the one class take every advantage of the passions and the prejudices of the other, for the benefit of themselves and their party. They will not hesitate to promise that every quart cup shall hold a gallon, and the rabble will toss their caps and blink the absurdity.

We doubt if intelligent Germans, who are so palpably sought to be conciliated by Senator MURPHY'S bill, will accept it with favor, or be inveigled into making it a test of future political action. There lurks behind it an implication which is far from complimentary to their intelligence or the strength of their political convictions.

Hayti and San Domingo.

The news from the Antilles is exciting. The Dominican Republic has declared by popular vote for annexation to the United States, the majority being "overwhelming;" and, at the same time, Rear-Admiral C. H. POOR has warned Hayti to keep "hands off" from our inchoate new territory of San Domingo. So far, therefore, San Domingo may be said to occupy the same posture as St. Thomas before our Senate—namely, that of a voluntary candidate for admission to the Union. We have not doubted that the vote in the little Republic would be affirmative; but it yet remains to be seen what that vote indicates. A "popular vote" taken under "Government auspices," that is to say, with a tolerably strong Governmental pressure, as in France, is technically called, we believe, a *plebiscitum*—and it is a *plebiscitum*, accordingly, which has been held in San Domingo. It has always been known that the towns would vote for annexation, because in them the power of BAEZ is most concentrated and conspicuous. That, as the news informs us, "the towns of Santiago, La Vega and Azua led the demand for annexation" was expected, and the returns from Higney, Seybo, Samana, San Cristoval and similar towns will probably show like results. But the country people have always been bitterly opposed to annexation, and we cannot forget that two years ago BAEZ was himself opposed to selling even Samana Bay and Peninsula,—or, at least, found it policy to give out to the people that he was so opposed. These towns just mentioned are all seacoast towns, situated chiefly on the southerly and easterly coast. But how is it with the region to the northwest, along the Haytian border, where CABRAL makes his stand?

The promptness and boldness which have inspired the message of Admiral POOR to the Provisional Government of Hayti will be appreciated here. We have already explained how and why SALNAVE had taken part in the Dominican proposition to convey the island to us. Had SALNAVE lived it is probable that the two Republics would have combined in the application for admission to the Union. But SAGET and his party have been for Hayti what CABRAL and his party are to San Domingo, resolute anti-annexationists; and the former are now successful and in power at Port-au-Prince. Admiral POOR warns the new Haytian authorities that they must not lend aid to CABRAL, because aiding CABRAL would be deposing BAEZ, which would "prevent the consummation of the negotiations" we have begun with the latter.

All this is well enough in its way; but is it not evident that our first move in the Antilles is to embroil ourselves with the petty domestic politics of that region? A naval officer is forced to warn the Haytians that any aid and comfort to CABRAL "would be considered an act of hostility to the United States." Suppose, in spite of this formal warning, that SAGET and the other Haytian Generals do give aid to CABRAL? We must begin a war; and that is the first result of our negotiations.

If the Dominicans are not united enough in their desire to come to us to do so by themselves, we do not want them. The question is not so much regarding the first price of the island, as the cost of keeping it in trim,—in peace with Hayti as well as in domestic concord. We regard it as a serious objection that the western segment of the same island, whose bounds are easily passed, is bitterly opposed to the extension of our rule over the eastern part, and still more over itself. As to the pecuniary question, the "Council of Ministers," we are told, "estimate" the Dominion debt at about a million and a half; but we should rather know the exact figures from a good bookkeeper, who should understand thoroughly the condition of the foreign loans.

How the People are Plundered.

What will happen when the "Ring" has "shuffled off this mortal coil," we cannot undertake to predict. We have not the slightest doubt that there are many excellent and well-meaning Democrats who would be very glad to get rid at once and forever of all the scandals associated with dishonest Judges and corrupt Government. But they cannot do much without supporters, and the bulk of their supporters entertain very different views from their own. They can only work with such instruments as they find ready at their hands. Will they, when they have conquered, be able to control their allies in the interests of public order? We utter no prophecy one way or the other, preferring to wait until we can record facts. But one thing is quite certain already: there cannot very well be more rascality carried on under the new *régime* than under that which is now in its death throes.

Accounts are in existence for printing certain documents and records connected with the City. If a liberal profit were allowed on this transaction the price charged would be about $30,000. What does the reader suppose was the amount actually charged last year? All his experience of City "jobs" would not prepare him for the truth. The bill for the printing reaches the modest sum of $780,000—representing a neat little profit of say $760,000. Who wouldn't be a printer? A few customers of this sort would make anybody's fortune. The "Ring" have owned a very comfortable business connection, and we are not surprised that they are so reluctant to part with it.

Most people know that the same thriving firm have given what aid they could to the "Broadway Extension" project. When the plans of the new thoroughfare are examined it will be found that most, if not all, of the eligible corner lots have been appropriated by TWEED & Co. The value of these lots is necessarily great, but they have been secured for "an old song." The speculators gave their support to the Extension only on condition of receiving this handsome recompense.

These are but two instances out of many which illustrate the activity and courage of our present municipal rulers. It is said that they left a million of dollars behind them last session at Albany. We may depend upon it that they had first drawn that million from the people, and a good deal more besides.

The "Ring" does not want to die. We can quite understand its reluctance. Perhaps there are some compromised by it who deserve a better fate than to fall with it. When the new confederation is formed we shall be at liberty to compare its members with the old "Ring," and see what improvement has been effected. We shall criticise the coming men as freely and impartially as we have done those who are now deposed. If we see any office handed over to a man who is less deserving of it than the present occupant, we shall not scruple to denounce the juggle. But, upon the whole, we hope to be better off; and at first sight it would seem that we could scarcely be worse.

What Shall Be Done with John Chinaman?

The "Flowery Kingdom" seems destined to exercise a speedy influence upon the civilization of the world, and especially of America. Exactly how the Mongolian element shall be blended with the Caucasian, and what will be the social and political result, are problems which are attracting much attention, not only in this country, but in Europe. If Chinese labor could be brought hither by legitimate emigration, no trouble would be involved any more than in the case of emigration from European countries. We are thorough believers in the broad American doctrine of extending a welcome to all comers, demanding only in return that they shall as speedily, and as completely as possible, cast off their natural allegiance, and merge their nationalities in American citizenship.

If the Chinese question could be solved upon this basis it would involve no difficulty; but, unfortunately, the deportation of Chinese labor has fallen into the hands of jobbers, who seek chiefly their own profit. The dense population of that country has made the lower class very poor, and but few of the laborers are in a pecuniary condition to come away without assistance. Taking advantage of their necessities, cruel and unscrupulous men have organized what is known as the coolie trade, and in many instances kidnapping, and the grossest oppression and fraud have been practiced. The ostensible emigrant very often becomes marketable property, and is publicly bought and sold precisely as slaves were. There is danger that a new social evil, similar in many respects to African slavery, may be introduced into our country by the establishment of a *caste* degrading to labor.

Political considerations are also involved. These Chinamen are brought hither in large numbers, and placed by contract under individual control in masses. They can be used in the concrete politically as well as industrially, and thus be made the innocent instruments of fraud. The question arises whether this danger can be guarded against by legislation. We can hardly say to John that he shall not come to our shores unless he comes on his own account, for we know that he could not come without assistance. If he comes at all, it must be under the auspices of some organized labor association like that recently put in operation by KOOPMANSHOOP, the Hollander.

With our past experience with the negro, there is little danger that his place will be taken by the coolie; but there is danger that John Chinaman will be preferred to the freedman, and that he will be overreached and abused. The experience of some of the English colonies justifies such an apprehension, and shows that there is a tendency in that direction wherever slavery has existed. Notwithstanding stringent regulations have been laid down by the British Government, and special colonial agents appointed for that purpose, it has not been able to prevent the perpetration of very grievous atrocities. Recently the attention of philanthropists has been directed to the subject, and measures have been initiated to secure an international cooperation. The movement originated in London, and contemplates active labor in behalf of the Chinese in Cuba, Demerara and Jamaica. We doubt not there soon will be a field for a similar work, in a more quiet way, among our own people at the South. Our laws, however, and the popular sentiment, will never permit the evil to grow to so great an extent as it has elsewhere. Still it is a matter to be watched carefully and regulated.

For the thoroughness of the Congressional investigation of the Gold Conspiracy the country is largely indebted to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. GARFIELD. There were obstacles to the inquiry at the outset, and during its progress there were divers attempts to pervert and thwart it. Mr. GARFIELD'S untiring industry and unbending integrity carried him through all difficulties, and enabled him to make his report exhaustive and satisfactory. Its recommendations are a fair subject for controversy. Its elucidation of facts is, however, complete, and its vindication of the Administration leaves nothing to be desired.

The Income Tax is likely to be reduced to three per cent., as we have recommended, in opposition to the *Tribune's* inconsistent clamor for its total abolition. If the *Tribune* would only study the wants of the people, instead of the interests of greedy monopolists, and the course of public affairs rather than the City Hall fence, it might perhaps be right once now and then. "Who knows?"

Those valuable productions, the letters of the Prince of WALES to Lady MORDAUNT, have been forwarded to us from Warwickshire, and will be found in another column. At first sight they seem as innocent as Mr. Pickwick's message about the mutton chops; but perhaps Princes never commit themselves very far. This Prince tells Lady MORDAUNT about a fall of snow he had seen, and hopes her husband has had good sport with the partridges. He describes one gentleman, to wit, "SAM BUCKLEY," as looking "first-rate" in a kilt. SAM BUCKLEY will be delighted at this "first-rate notice." The Prince further writes to her, "If there is anything else (besides horses) that I can do for you, please let me know." Again: "I am very sorry to hear that you have been seedy"—*i. e.*, unwell. He is also sorry to hear that she has "got the measles." "I have had the measles myself," writes this ingenuous young man, "and I know what a tiresome complaint it is." Where is the female heart that would not be charmed with sympathy like this? It recalls the gentle epistles of school days: "Have you got the measles? have had the measles. I am sorry. Please send another cake. So no more at present from yours," &c. The Prince will take a distinguished place among royal authors.

Gas consumers in New-York will rejoice to learn that another movement has been made in the Legislature for an investigation into the palpable frauds which are being perpetrated in the quality of the article supplied. It is proposed to put the Companies under the surveillance and control of one of the Departments of the City Government, so far as the manufacture is concerned. The gas now supplied is vile stuff, smells villainously and sheds a dim and most irreligious light, entirely disproportioned to its cost. If the Companies do not stifle the investigation, and the Legislature be not presented with "sufficient reasons" to the contrary, we may hope for a bill to correct the evil. Then, if the municipal Department to which the matter is intrusted, shall escape similar blandishments, we may hope for standard gas. *Fiat lux.*

Is Russian hemp the same substantially as Manila hemp? Or, is the substance we loosely call "Manila hemp" any hemp at all? These are the questions which Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER answers negatively in a letter to Secretary FISH. It will be remembered that M. DE CTACAZY protested against imposing a higher duty on Russian hemp than on Manila, on the ground that, though not botanically, yet commercially, they are "absolutely identical articles." What Mr. HOOPER shows is that they are not the same; that, on the contrary, "Manila hemp" is wrongly so called, being no "hemp" at all, but a grass or bark, whose fibre is light and solid, and which "floats on water and will not absorb tar, while the true hemp absorbs tar and sinks in water." The Government's action is, therefore, vindicated, and this is one more case in which calling a thing by a wrong name will not make it the wrong thing. It is worth noting, in this long and elaborate letter, that Mr. HOOPER shows that the reduced imports in Russian hemp have not been caused by the increased importation of Manila, but by "the improved quality of hemp grown in the Western States"—a point worth note and comment.

When a lawyer talks of giving his professional services without compensation we may be very sure that he is in pursuit of a fat quarry, and never means to leave it until he has tasted the last drop of its blood. Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR has allowed the statement to be put forward that he has taken up Mr. FULLERTON'S case gratuitously. He has not been paid, and he will not be paid. *Credat Judæus!* Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR must be perfectly well aware that his statement is calculated to prejudice the case. A practitioner of his standing and experience ought to despise the manœuvres by which the dregs of the profession seek to acquire the reputation of successful advocates. Human nature—and especially lawyer nature—is not prone to undertake hard work for no pay. If a lawyer really did exist like Mr. O'CONOR'S ideal, mankind would long ago have added him to the traditional seven wonders of the world. But we have heard something of this sort from Mr. O'CONOR before. Was there not a celebrated case in which he also declared that he was giving his services without reward? And is it not true that he afterwards actually claimed $40,000 for those services—and not only claimed it, but seized the money out of a sum paid into Court? Mr. O'CONOR as a lawyer must have a respect for precedents—in the face of this one, what are we to think of his little farce *in re* FULLERTON?

CHARLES BEKE, writing to the London *Athenæum*, gives one more "wrinkle" of an interesting sort on that rather indistinct subject of the Nile origin. Referring to the account of LLADISLAUS MAGYAR, a Hungarian traveler who wrote in 1858, he concludes that the Kassavi, a great river, rising in the vast forest Oberland of Olo Vihenda, near the west coast of Africa, is really the origin looked for. LIVINGSTONE, in 1854, saw this river, and thought it ran westward, but BEKE says it trends to the north and runs through the great Nyanza lakes, taking the name of "Nile," on its way to the Mediterranean. One thing in favor of this conclusion is that the source of the Kassavi is the very *furthest* any one can look to, since it is in the last mountain ridge of Africa on that western side, between eleven and twelve degrees, south latitude. The guess carries a show of probability with it; and if it is a true one, that renowned old Nile will be found by far the longest river on the globe.

The *Star* is mistaken in supposing that we have passed over with a "brief mention" Recorder HACKETT'S efforts to assert the supremacy of the law. Three times, in about ten days, we prominently invited the public to observe that there was one Judge, mindful of his oath, engaged in dealing out strict and impartial justice to evil doers. Moreover, the Recorder would naturally be exempted from strictures such as it is our unpleasant lot to mete out to the men who have sullied the honor of the Bench. The *Star* is quite right in asserting that in times like these it is the duty of one portion of the Press, at least, "to encourage officials in the righteous discharge of their duty." When corrupt Judges can boast of their special "organs" in the Press this duty ought not to be neglected—and if the *Star* looks back a few days it will find that we have anticipated its admonitions.

Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, has got permission to increase the Navy of England by some thirty new armored ships, both of the broadside and turreted order—a piece of policy which looks curious enough beside the recorded opinion of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and Sir WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, both high authorities on the subject of war ships and projectiles—that the armoring of ships should be stopped or done away with! Mr. E. J. REED, Constructor of the Navy, quotes this opinion in his recent book on the subject, but says they are "premature in their advocacy" of it. This is probable enough but since their argument is that projectiles can be made as terrible as the ships are made thick and clumsy, and that therefore the latter must be always vulnerable, people will be apt to agree with them,—especially those who have to pay dearly for all that floating metallurgy. The London *Athenæum*, in a notice of Mr. REED'S volume, laughs at that hog-in-armor system, as reminding one of the clumsy and rather cowardly knightly mail of the middle ages, which the "projectiles" put an end to in a very logical way.

The *Tribune* was never famous for fair play. Yesterday it deliberately and dishonestly mutilated a letter which was sent to it for publication by the lessee of the Post Office fence. This letter was written in reply to a direct and willful misstatement—the *Tribune* would use a shorter and sharper word—made in the *Tribune* the day before. The mean and paltry character of the slander would be worthy of a rural Mr. Jefferson Brick, and the means sought to bolster it up are of a piece with the original impertinence. The lessee wrote to the *Tribune*, "The statement that the fence has been covered by copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES is untrue, *as such copies cannot be obtained*." The *Tribune* cut out the words in italics, together with the whole of the closing paragraph, while taking credit to itself for printing the letter entire "as a matter of courtesy." Of course this is dishonorable; but people who suppose that the *Tribune* would be checked by that consideration do not know the paper. It is doing its best to assist in that great enterprise of dragging journalism through the mire which the public are watching with even increasing respect for "journalists." Being signally defeated in its attempt to keep up inordinate taxation for the benefit of its *clientelle* of monopolists, it flies into a passion, and calls dirty hands to its aid in the favorite pastime of mud throwing. Had it not better spend its energies in endeavoring to undo the evil work which its discarded pupils are busy at in other directions?

No Tidings of the Missing Steamships.

No further tidings were received yesterday in regard to the missing steamers *City of Boston* and *Smidt*. The agents of both these vessels still profess to feel no alarm, and the agent of the latter, particularly, said in reply to an interrogatory that he expected every day to hear of her arrival under canvas in some port.

Among the passengers on the *City of Boston*, for Europe, are Mr. and Mrs. ALLEN EBBES, of New-York. Mrs. EBBES is the daughter of the late Dr. COTTON.

Another of the passengers on the *City of Boston* is JOHN S. BAILEY, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is unmarried, is 26 years old, has resided in that city six or seven years, and worked in the bottling works of NORRIS & RUNDELL. He has property in Michigan to the amount of $5,000 or $6,000, and two brothers lived there, but the settlement of the estate of one of them, lately deceased, necessitated his going to England. He took passage on the steamer, which fact, however, was unknown to any but his roommate, Mr. J. G. D. HENDERSON, who has now written to the surviving brother in Michigan.

Professor Munson on Phonography.

Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON read a paper at the regular meeting of the New-York Liberal Club last evening, on "Phrenology as a Public System of Manuscript." He urged the substitution of phonography for long hand, and pointed out the advantages arising from the adoption of the former system of writing. It was more rapid and legible; it rendered the work of writing a pleasant rather than an irksome task; it tended to increase the intercourse of mind with mind; quickened thought, and stimulated an inquiry after truth. An interesting debate on the subject followed, which was participated in by several of the members. At the next meeting of the Club Professor CHARLES RAU will read a paper on the "Recent Archæological Discoveries in Europe."

TELEGRAMS.

A Shocking [illegible] in Neponset, Mass.

Eight Women Burned to Death in a Garret.

THE GOLDEN CITY DISASTER.

Fifteen of the Steerage Passengers Missing.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Eight Women Burned to Death in Neponset, Mass.—A Death Trap in a Garret.

BOSTON, March 2.—The drying works at Neponset were destroyed by fire this morning, and six women were burned to death.

NEPONSET, Mass., March, 2.—Six bodies have been taken from the ruins—those of Mrs. PETER CONNIFF, Mrs. PETER MARTIN, Mrs. B. HURLY, Mrs. PETER KENNEDY, and one unknown. The remains of two other women (names unknown), are still in the ruins. Nothing is known as yet as to the origin of the fire. The women were in the attic picking over cotton, the only entrance to which was a small scuttle. The fire caught from the furnace on the first floor.

Another Account.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—The building burned this morning in Neponset was an old wooden structure, one and a half stories high, the attic, where the women were employed assorting cotton and wool, being kept at about 125° Fahrenheit for drying the material. Access to the attic was by a ladder and trap-door. The names of the women who were burned to death were as follows: Mrs. PATRICK DUNN, Mrs. P. KENNEDY, Mrs. THOMAS HURLEY, Mrs. P. MARTIN, Jr., Mrs. ROBERT MARTIN and Mrs. PETER CONNIFF. Most of them lived in Neponset village. The loss by the fire is from $6,000 to $8,000.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

Further Particulars—Suffering and Probable Loss of Life Ashore—Indignation Against the Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The particulars of the loss of the steamship *Golden City* are as follows: The *Golden City* left this port on the 18th of February for Panama, with about four hundred passengers for New-York and a valuable cargo, including a cargo of teas received by the China steamer and a heavy treasure list. On the morning of the 22d, about 7 o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazaro, Lower California, and about fifteen miles distant from the Bay of Santa Maria. The passengers, baggage and treasure were landed with but little difficulty, the sea being smooth; but the locality is barren and far from human habitations. A party was sent immediately to Point Lazaro to erect a signal and to keep a look out for the steamship *Colorado*, which was about due from Panama, and she was signaled about noon of the 24th. It was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers on board at the scene of the disaster, owing to the heavy surf at that point, and they were compelled to walk to Santa Maria Bay, over an utterly barren waste, enduring great distress from hunger and thirst. Several of the passengers were lost in the sand hills and chaparral bushes and had to be abandoned by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water was saved from the wreck, and it was fortunate that the *Colorado* arrived so soon, otherwise intense suffering must have resulted. When the wreck began to break up and the cargo drifted ashore, some casks containing liquor were broken open by passengers, and drunkenness and disorder ensued. Fearing bloodshed would be the result if this order of things was not interrupted, a strong party of passengers organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore. The passengers had no confidence in Captain COMSTOCK, and paid no attention to his orders. They held an indignation meeting on board the *Colorado*, and passed resolutions to the effect that, in their opinion, the wreck of the *Golden City* was due to the incapability or gross carelessness of the commanding officer, and that much unnecessary suffering on shore was to be traced to the same source. The passengers, with but few exceptions, reached here last night. The baggage and the treasure were left on the beach under a proper guard.

A Boat With Eight Men Missing—Sufferings of the Survivors—The Feeling Towards the Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The sufferings of the passengers of the steamer *Golden City* on the march from the scene of the disaster to Santa Maria Bay, to meet the steamer *Colorado*, is described as terrible. There was no water along the route, and they had but little hard bread with them. Old men and women and children walked for twenty-two hours over the Rocky Mountains and under a burning sun, and on their arrival at their destination were entirely prostrated with fatigue. Every passenger has his version of the affair, but all agree on the principal incidents. After all had reached the land, one of the boats was rigged with a sail and manned by six or eight men and sent to sea to look for the steamer *Colorado* which was expected to pass that point; but it is supposed the *Colorado* was missed during the night. Nothing had been heard of the boat at Santa Maria Bay when the *Colorado* sailed. The accounts differ as to the number of passengers missing. Some say nine and some fifteen, but the latter number is considered the nearest correct.

The roll call aboard the steamer *Colorado* of the passengers of the steamer *Golden City*, showed that the following steerage passengers are missing: Alice Sitar, Michael O'Donovan, Alexander McPherson, F. Angel, Frederick Clark, John Abel, Walter Addison, G. Rouchy, Joseph Thibley, Nicholas Abel, Peter Abel, M. Goldman, Andrew R. Smith, James Cannon, Charles Burger and Krothenwith M. Tobias. Of the above, O'DONOVAN, MCPHERSON and ANGEL are known to have gone in the boat for Cape St. Lucas. CLARK left camp sick, and reported that four others remained there, which leaves but nine missing. One hundred and ninety-five names were on the steerage roll, and six or eight others had paid their passages whose names had not been entered. It is supposed that the missing ones got lost while trying to reach the *Colorado*. Captain COMSTOCK and several other officers, and a number of others, remained at the camp to guard the baggage and treasure of the Company. The Company's agents say that none of the cabin or steerage passengers are missing, but the statement is not justified, so far as the steerage passengers are concerned. The passengers brought back by the *Colorado* have been besieging the Company's office all day and clamoring for a return of their money or a restitution of tickets, and payment for the loss of their baggage. It is stated that the resolutions of the passengers condemnatory of Captain COMSTOCK are unjust, and that only a part of those on board the *Golden City* approved of them. However, he should be given credit for having rescued every passenger.

The Indians—Apprehensions of Outrage in Dakota.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A letter was received to-day at General SHERIDAN'S headquarters from Colonel D. S. STANLEY, Dakota Territory, which gives a discouraging account of Indian affairs in that region, based chiefly upon information brought to that post by a [illegible] Sioux Chief named Little White [illegible], who had been for some time [illegible] the Cheyenne Agency. This Chief, who [illegible] friendly to the whites, and is regarded [illegible] reliable, says [illegible] bringing in all his [illegible] JOHN RICHARDS, had so stirred up and influenced them against the whites, that hostilities this coming season will probably be [illegible] than ever before. Several other [illegible] besides the Sioux are becoming more [illegible] and are sending out war parties [illegible] of the Platte. They recently [illegible] white men and brought in [illegible]. A severe battle had been fought between a party of Sioux and Crows. Twelve Sioux and nearly all the Crows engaged were killed. The letter concludes as follows: "The posts and settlers in Wyoming will soon feel the effects of this change in the disposition of the Sioux and some of the best Indians here. I think we will feel it on the Missouri River also."

EUROPE.

Obsequies of Mr. Burlingame—The Carlists in Spain—Royal Litigation—Bavaria and Rome.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—There was a great crowd of people present at the Burlingame obsequies, including nearly all the Americans in the city. The entire Diplomatic Corps, except Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince REUSS, the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, who were ill, the Czar's aids and other high functionaries. The remains of Mr. BURLINGAME have been embalmed, preparatory to removal to the United States. Yesterday the Emperor called upon Mrs. BURLINGAME.

MADRID, March 2.—The rumors which have prevailed of an extensive rising of Carlists in Northern Spain are contradicted. But it is admitted that the agents of the party are very active just now in all the Provinces; and have set on foot movements at various points, which, however, have so far been insignificant in character, and have in all cases been easily checked. ....All the private property of ex-Queen ISABELLA remaining in Spain has been embargoed by the Prince D'ASSISE, her husband, to prevent waste of their children's inheritance....The Countess of GIRGENTE, daughter of ISABELLA, has instituted legal proceedings against her husband for squandering her dowry.

MUNICH, March 2.—King LOUIS approves of the protest of Dr. DOLLENGER against Papal infallibility, urges him to persevere in the defence of the State from the undue influence of the Church and orders the observance of his birthday with marks of public respect....Count BRAY has been intrusted with the duty of forming a new Cabinet.

The Carnival in Paris—Another Imperial Brawler—A French Victory in Senegal—Humors of Parliament—Reported Marine Disasters.

PARIS, March 2.—The carnival yesterday passed off quietly. Immense crowds of people assembled to witness the festivities....The French Government has warned its representative at Rome to use great caution in his efforts to protect the institutions of Catholic States....The magistrate who was struck by Prince MURAT, and who was to prosecute him before the High Court of Justice, has withdrawn his complaint....Advices have been received here to the effect that the French won a victory over the natives in the French colony of Senegal, on the western coast of Africa, on the 9th of February. The French force was only 500 strong, while that of the enemy was over 2,000.

LONDON, March 2.—The proceedings in the House of Commons to-day were unimportant. A bill requiring railway companies to place foot warmers in all their carriages was killed by an amendment requiring them to supply hot brandy, rugs and overcoats....J. ROBERTS, Sen., the ex-billiard champion, challenges the world at billiards, the match to occur within two months, for two or five hundred pounds a side. ....The story of a steamer's funnel having been seen standing up out of the water in Cardigan Bay, off the coast of Ireland, is generally discredited here. Hope of the safety of the steamer *City of Boston* is by no means abandoned. The underwriters are so confident that they have again reduced the premium, which had been advanced fifty per cent.

BREMEN, March 2.—The bark *Lelia M. Long*, from New-Orleans for this port with a cargo of cotton, is ashore in the Weser. It is thought that the vessel will be lost; 550 bales of her cargo have been saved.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Reichstag, after a long debate, has rejected the proposition of the radicals to pay members for attendance on the sessions of that body.

THE ONEIDA.

Attitude of the United States Authorities.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Navy Department is awaiting official reports of the *Oneida* disaster, which are expected in due time from the surviving officers, Surgeon SUDDARDS and Master YATES, before framing the rules for the searching investigation which will be made of every circumstance attending the disaster. The official reports will be forwarded by Admiral RAWSON, who at last accounts was at Hong Kong. A great many relatives and friends of the officers of the *Oneida* are in this city, and the last, hopeless story has afflicted them with inconsolable grief.

CANADA.

A New Banking Scheme—A "Greenback" Circulation to Replace Small Bank Notes—Sir Francis Hincks' Bill in the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir FRANCIS HINCKS submitted the new banking scheme of the Dominion Government. The following are its main features: All bank notes under $4 are to be called in, and Government "greenbacks" issued to take their place, and one-half of the entire resources of all the banks held by them for the redemption of their liabilities to customers and the public is to consist of Government greenbacks; the banks to have their charters renewed until 1881, and to be relieved from the bank note tax. No bank is to have a capital less than $1,000,000, and no bank is to issue notes for circulation under four dollars. The note circulation of no bank is to exceed its paid-up capital. Shareholders who transfer their stock within three months preceding a bank's failure are to be held liable under this clause to the creditors. The total liability of no bank is, at any time, to exceed the amount of its specie and greenbacks on hand and three times its paid up capital. No dividends exceeding eight per cent. per annum are to be paid by any bank, until reserve funds amounting to twenty per cent. of its paid-up capital have been accumulated. No bank shall make advances on its own stock, but existing liens held by the bank on the stock of its customers shall continue. A bank's capital shall not be impaired by dividends out of the capital, and when the capital has been reduced by losses shareholders are to make it up by payment *pro rata* on their stock. The Government shall have the right to issue $7,000,000 in Dominion notes, $4,000,000 of which shall be on security of debentures and the balance on reserve of gold.

The debate will take place on Friday.

The State Sheepbreeders' and Woolgrowers' Convention—Election of Officers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 2.—The State Sheepbreeders' and Woolgrowers' Association held their annual meeting here this afternoon. Mr. HENRY S. RANDALL presided. On motion of GEORGE GEDDES it was

Resolved, That this Association retains its full confidence in the wool and woolen tariff as the best legislation which can now be devised to benefit equally the ultimate and permanent interests of the woolgrower, the manufacturer and the consumer.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any amendments in said act, excepting those which are necessary for the better carrying out of its original intent and object.

Resolved, That whereas circumstances, which could neither be foreseen nor anticipated, have opened an opportunity to evade the object of the law by importing competing wools on the skin at a greatly lower rate of duty than the same wools pay when imported in the fleece, and at a rate of duty which is entirely non-protective to the United States grower, we highly approve of the amendment of the act introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that wools imported on the skin shall pay the same rate of duty as other wools, and we earnestly urge our representatives in Congress to vote for the same.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an amendment, declaratory of the original and evident intent of the act, that no clothing or combing wools shall by any theory of official construction be classed in Class No. 3, or carpet wools from whatever country imported.

Resolved, That we repel with indignation the imputations cast by the United States Special Commissioner of Revenue, DAVID R. WELLS, on the motives of the representatives of the wool producing and manufacturing interests who framed the present wool and woolen tariff, and such imputations were as uncalled for as untrue.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

President, HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortland; Vice-Presidents, Solomon Hitchcock, [illegible] [illegible] Alexander; [illegible] Pearl Creek; F. H. Hibbard, [illegible] Madison, A. H. Bell, [illegible] Canandaigua; James Geddes, [illegible] Baker, Lafayette; Recording Secretary, L. Sweet, Syracuse; Corresponding Secretary, [illegible] Pottle, Ontario; Treasurer, A. J. Wilcox, [illegible]

MEXICO.

Occupation of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas—The Rebellions Reported Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. MARISCAL, the Mexican Minister, has received the following telegram from the Mexican Vice-Consul at San Antonio, Texas: "San Luis Potosi was occupied by ESCOBEDO on the 14th of February; Zacatecas, by General CORONA some days before." Consequently, the two rebellious movements known to exist in Mexico must have been suppressed.

CUBA.

Reported Resignation of General Jordan—A Fight Near Ramon—The Carnival.

HAVANA, March 2.—Private letters announce that General JORDAN has resigned the command-in-chief of the insurgent forces, and that BERNABE VARONA, *alias* Bembetta, has been appointed in his place. The statement has not yet been confirmed....The troops recently discovered two cannon, which had been buried by the rebels near Ramon, and brought them to Santiago. They had a severe engagement with the rebels, who endeavored to recapture the gun, but were repulsed....The carnival has been unusually quiet. No disturbance whatever has occurred.

The Charter Elections—Republican Mayor Chosen in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., March 2.—At the charter election yesterday, Mr. GILBERT, (Republican,) was elected Mayor by twenty-five majority, a Republican gain of about one thousand since last year. The Common Council stands eleven Republicans to ten Democrats, a Republican gain of two.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—The town meetings in this county yesterday resulted in the election of ten Republicans and nine Democratic Supervisors. The city election takes place on Tuesday next.

HUDSON, N.Y., March 2.—The town elections in Columbia County took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of eleven Democrats, seven Republicans and two Independents as Supervisors. Last year the Board contained thirteen Democrats and seven Republicans.

Lopez Still in the Field—His Depleted Army Holding its Ground.

PARIS, March 2.—Later news from Paraguay states that LOPEZ'S army has been somewhat depleted by desertion, but he still holds his ground against the Brazilians.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—The store of ABRAHAM EPSTEIN, in Aurora, Ind., was destroyed by fire last night. The building was one of the best in the town. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, for $10,000; Imperial, of London, $15,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Fulton, of New-York, $5,000, and the Yonkers, of New-York, $1,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—The barrel and stave factory of the Louisville Cement Company, with the machinery and a large amount of stock in staves, &c., was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss on the building, machinery, and stock is estimated at $20,000. One hundred and twenty five persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

WHEELING, W est Va., March 2.—Judge A. HARRISON escaped trial for maladministration of his office by resigning to the Governor yesterday morning, a few minutes before the Legislature was ready to arraign him.

MYSTIC, Conn., March 2.—The fight between "Billy" EDWARDS and "Sam" COLLYER for the "light weight" championship of America and $1,000 a side, took place this morning on Mystic Island, about seven miles from New-London, and resulted in a victory for EDWARDS after forty-one rounds, in 47 minutes.

BOSTON, March 2.—The stable connected with DUNBAR'S hotel, in Georgetown, with six horses, were burned this morning.

JACKSON, Miss., March 2.—The examination in the Yerger case was waived to-day, with a view of applying immediately for a writ of *habeas corpus*. There appears to be no doubt that YERGER will be bailed. The case will probably be tried to-morrow.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 2.—The funerals of eight of the victims of the late rolling-mill explosion took place this afternoon from St. Vincent's Cathedral. An immense concourse of people were in attendance.

PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—By the caving in of an embankment Tuesday, on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, between Alfred and Springvale, one man was instantly killed, another had his leg broken, and another sustained severe bodily injuries. Their names were not ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steamship *Japan* sailed to-day for Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, with 500 passengers and $355,000 in treasure, $330,000 of which was for Hong Kong, and $20,000 for Yokohama.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A rational dramatic entertainment has replaced, as material for the nightly and very popular theatrical representation at this house, burlesque by the blondes. A drama of interest, adapted, of course, from the French, and entitled "The Golden Bubble," has been introduced as the very desirable substitute. Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, a comedian, whose mobility of feature could be made better use of in a play exacting the expression of more varied sentiment, fills the principal part in the piece, which embodies the story of a dependent who—the action is in the time of Law—becomes wealthy and powerful, and though sorely tempted to have revenge on noble oppressors conquers himself, and bestows happiness where he might overwhelm with distress. Mr. MURRAY'S earnestness is most to be commended in his acting in "The Golden Bubble," though he gives the character all the depth and finish it can well have. In "The Happy Man," with which the performance terminates, his personation of *Paddy Murphy* shows his experience in a stronger and more genial light. No allusion need be made to the artists surrounding Mr. MURRAY, through their agreeable divergences of opinion as to the pronunciation of the most familiar French words, which might suggest an ill-humored reference to defects of early education. We note that the extravaganza of "Faust" will remain the attraction at the Museum by day.

Musical.

MR. WARREN'S ORGAN RECITALS.

Mr. S. P. WARREN gave the sixth of his "Organ Recitals" yesterday afternoon, at Association Hall, assisted by Miss MARIA BRAINERD, soprano. The programme included choice selections from Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Thiel. As all these "Recitals" have been thoroughly enjoyable for all lovers of really good music, we are glad to note that the one yesterday afternoon was no exception and are only sorry to notice that the last "Recital" occurs next Wednesday afternoon. Where "popular" concerts have become synonymous with an inferior kind of music, it is a compliment to Mr. WARREN to call his concerts "unpopular." If he errs in confining himself too closely to the classic school of composers, his error is certainly a pardonable one, and the so-called mistake of confirming the organ to the interpretation of the grand harmonies of the old masters, is a mistake denoting musical wisdom far superior to that of those organists who attempt to convert the noble instrument into a brass band. The rendering of operatic selections and airs from OFFENBACH to the delight of a mixed audience is a poor tribute to their musical taste, and it is no mark of skill on the part of the organist. Sound is by no means music, though the delusion may be "popular" in the fullest sense of the word.

Fire in Warren-Street.

At 10:45 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 41 Warren-street, occupied by G. F. & C. MORROW, manufacturers of boots and shoes, whose stock was damaged to the extent of [illegible]. T. WEST, shoe manufacturer, on the fourth floor, sustained a loss [illegible]

ALBANY.

Auditor Bell to be [illegible]—A [illegible] Erie Bill—Speaker Hitchman on the Defence—A Law to Secure Honest Elections—The Ring Slandered—Members Reappearing, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

HARDENBERGH'S bill to abolish the office of Canal Auditor and transfer the duties to a clerk appointed by the Canal Board, or, in other words, to legislate Auditor BELL out of office, and make room for a Democrat, was discussed in the Senate at length to-day, and ordered to a third reading by a party vote. This completes the legislation designed to transfer the whole power in all departments of canal management into the hands of the Democratic Party. Senators KENNEDY, WOOD and others spoke against the bill, but it was of no use, as its passage had been decided in Democratic caucus a week ago. Auditor BELL was the only remaining Republican in the Canal Departments, and, although he had only one year more to serve, his high character and unimpeachable integrity were too much for his Democratic associates, who could not endure his check upon their corrupt schemes, even for so short a term.

ANOTHER ERIE BILL.

The bill to "reorganize" the Erie Railroad Company seems to have fallen dead almost as soon as introduced. It is said that the Erie Ring are appalled at the exorbitant sum demanded by the "strikers" to put it through, and as it might be vetoed in the end, (a bare possibility,) they have concluded to abandon the job, and start a new one of less gigantic proportions. Their last job appears in the shape of a bill introduced by Senator TWEED to-day, to permit the Erie Company to construct a horse railroad in Twenty-third-street, from the North to the East River, past the Grand Opera House, and including a branch road from the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, down Broadway to Fourteenth-street. The Company propose to carry passengers for three cents, and, although the bill does not so provide, yet it is understood that they pledge themselves to run the most gorgeous cars, each one to be embellished with the portrait of JIM FISK, Jr., on every panel, and the monogram of the same distinguished individual to be painted in bright colors in front and rear and on both sides of each car.

SPEAKER HITCHMAN DEFENDS HIMSELF.

The Assembly were engaged in routine business to-day, but nothing of interest transpired till near the time for adjournment, when the resolution of OWEN MURPHY was called up, directing the Board of Health to inquire into the facts connected with the laying of the concrete pavement in New-York, and insinuating that Mayor HALL had been interested in the job. The Speaker called JACOBS to the Chair, and, taking the floor, made a vigorous defence of his whole official conduct as Speaker, and particularly his conduct in relation to the resolution in question at the time it was introduced, a week ago. He charged the *World* and *Sun* with gross misrepresentation of the facts, and explained that he had merely enforced the rules of the House in refusing to entertain the resolution at that time, and that he was not then aware of the nature or contents of the resolution. He said he expected, when he assumed the position of Speaker, to be assailed by the Press, his motives impugned and his acts misrepresented, but he invited and challenged the closest criticism of all his official acts as presiding officer. Mr. HITCHMAN made a handsome defence of himself, and, in the main, spoke the truth; for, with the exception of referring certain bills and resolutions to Committees where they were likely to be smothered—a prerogative that all Speakers enjoy and exercise—his conduct as presiding officer has been unusually impartial and free from partisan bias or favoritism. The resolution of Mr. MURPHY was finally sent to the Committee on Cities, after a defence of Mayor HALL by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, MITCHELL, and others.

A LAW TO SECURE HONEST ELECTIONS.

A bill has been brought here and will be introduced to-morrow which will test the sincerity of the Democratic Party in their professions of a desire to prevent frauds upon the ballot box, and secure honest elections in the City of New-York. It has been prepared by the Citizens' Association, after consultation with leading Democrats, and in its main provisions is said to have received the sanction of prominent men of both parties. Its leading features are as follows: A Board of twelve men to be called "Judges of Election," and to consist of six men of each of the two leading parties is to be appointed by the Mayor, and are to hold office for one year and perform their duties without compensation. They are to divide the City into election districts, each district to contain not more than two hundred voters, based on the last registry. In each district the Board are to appoint three inspectors, to be called "Assistant Judges of Election," to represent both parties. The ballot-boxes are to be opened at sunrise and closed at 1 o'clock P. M., and before 6 P. M. the Assistant Judges are required to canvass the votes of their respective districts, and send the result immediately to the Board of Judges, retaining a copy for themselves. The day after election the Board is to canvass the entire vote of the City and issue certificates of election to those candidates who shall be shown to be entitled to them. No member of the Board shall hold office of any kind or be a candidate for office while holding a seat in the Board. The bill also provides for a registry of voters, which shall commence on the 1st of September and end on the 1st of October, and every man applying to be registered shall be required to give his name, age, birthplace, residence, &c., and the registrars shall take down a description of his personal appearance the same as is done in passports. Any man who shall fraudulently procure himself to be registered, or who shall be guilty of any fraud upon the purity of the ballot, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than two years in the State Prison and shall be forever thereafter disfranchised. The above are the leading provisions of the bill, and the public will now have an opportunity to see whether the Democrats in this Legislature really desire to adopt any effectual means to prevent frauds upon the ballot box, or whether their professions are all a sham. The two bills of KIERNAN and JACOBS, merely providing for the election of Inspectors and Canvassers by the people, are all that they have yet proposed towards carrying out their professions, and everybody knows, and none better than the authors of those bills, that they would not have the effect to prevent frauds in any way, but would rather increase them.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

The Citizens' Association have also forwarded a bill here, which was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. TWEED, to create a Commission to be attached to the International Labor Exchange, whose duty it shall be to collect information and statistics relative to the demand for skilled and unskilled labor in all the States of the Union, and also to keep the Exchange, as well as the public, posted on the whole subject of labor and emigration in this country and Europe. The Commissioners are to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, and to serve without pay. The expenses of the Commission, including rent, clerk hire, publishing, correspondence, &c., are not to exceed $20,000 per annum. It is said that the International Labor Exchange, organized by the Citizens' Association a year ago, is now furnishing employment for 110 laborers a day on an average.

SCAN MAG.

The Tammany Ring having given up the fight with the rebels, will do well now to look after their reputation—if they have any left. In the exuberance of their victory the anti-Ring faction are circulating the story here that the Ring were afraid to continue the fight for fear of an exposure of their rascalities and robberies perpetrated in the various departments over which they preside—that they were, in fact, in the position of criminals with indictments hanging over their heads. There may be some truth in this—who knows? But it looks as though the victorious faction had agreed to "compromise" with their opponents to this extent, at least, that they have promised not to expose their misdeeds after they get in their places. Now this won't do. The people demand a full ventilation of the [illegible] of the "Ring" during their rule as a fitting sequel to their surrender of power.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. ELY, of [illegible], has just returned from a severe illness [illegible]. Mr. BAKER, of Cayuga, is dangerously sick with typhoid fever at his house. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., is here from New-York with a petition signed by W. C. Bryant, H. W. Bellows, Jno. A. Dix, Judge Daly, E. C. Benedict, Benj. Wood and others, asking the State to purchase THOMAS S. TOWNSEND'S *Record and Encyclopedia of the Rebellion*, as an invaluable compilation that can never be duplicated, and ought not to go out of the State. The price asked for it is said to be $60,000.

S.

[illegible] of Murphy's Excise Bill—All Amendments Voted Down—[illegible] Over the Action.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—MURPHY'S Excise bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly this evening by a vote of 57 to 53, all the Republicans and five Democrats, HASBROUCK, MARTINE, PEASE, PAYNE and STEELE voting in the negative. Every amendment proposed was voted down, and the bill was put through, with its absurdities, under the party lash. Mr. HUSTED called attention to the fact that the bill made no provision for the disposal of the money received for licenses in cities, but the Democracy would not alter it, and the presumption is that the Excise moneys in New-York are to be devoted to the support of the new Tammany Ring. This being the first bill "Abolishing a Republican Commission" that has passed both Houses, the Democracy are in high glee, and intend to celebrate all around. It is regarded as eminently fitting and characteristic of the party that the inauguration of free rum should be the first act of a Democratic Legislature in repealing Republican laws. The new charter has not arrived here yet, and it is said will not be ready to present before Friday, and perhaps not till next week.

NITRO-GLYCERINE SLAUGHTER.

Terrible Explosion at Morrisania Yesterday—One Man Killed and Ten Wounded—The Cause of the Disaster.

At 11:30 A. M. yesterday a terrible accident occurred at the Fleetwood race course, Morrisania, which resulted in the death of one man and serious injury to ten others. For some time past nitro-glycerine has been used instead of gunpowder in blasting the rocky surface of the road intended for the Fleetwood race course, to level it. On Tuesday a large quantity of the combustible liquid was poured into the hole made for it in the rock, and as was believed, exploded. But, unfortunately, a portion of the explosive material had run from the blast into the fissures of the adjoining rock, occasioned thereby, without the knowledge of the workmen; and when, yesterday forenoon, PATRICK SULLIVAN was sounding the stony surface, adjoining the former explosion, with a crowbar, he struck one of the seams filled with the combustible, and thus caused an instantaneous explosion, which scattered large fragments of rock in all directions, killing himself and seriously wounding ten other men who were at work a short distance from him. The unfortunate man was married, and leaves a wife and seven children. The other sufferers are: John Hellis, leg broken and otherwise badly injured; John Murphy, the person who had the management of the nitro-glycerine operations, forehead badly cut; Dennis Harvey, left side bruised; Michael Brady, head cut; Patrick McIntyre and John Nolan, slightly wounded. Robert Cosgrove, John Harris, Daniel O'Brien and Thomas Ahern, also sustained injuries which are calculated to prevent their working for some time to come. The worst feature in the horrible affair is the fact that even the men who are supposed to have sufficient knowledge of the character of, and proper manner in which nitro-glycerine should be handled, seemed to have been just as much surprised by the accident as those who actually suffered from it. They were wholly unprepared for any such possibility as the nonignition of all the material poured into the fissure prepared for it. However, the sufferers, who are poor, feel that they have paid dearly for somebody's ignorance.

Condition of Mr. Meehan—Order of the President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The editor of the *Irish American*, Mr. MEEHAN, who was shot on Monday night, is in a very critical condition. Though hoping the best, his friends fear very much that he will not recover. At a late hour last night he still retained his senses, and, under the circumstances, was doing very well. But the ball has not yet been extracted, nor indeed its location discovered. The most perfect quiet is needed by the sufferer.

The President of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued the following order postponing the day of meeting of the Congress from March 8 to April 11, on account of the shooting of Mr. MEEHAN:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
NO. 10 WEST FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

BROTHERS: In view of the lamented catastrophe that has last evening occurred to P. J. MEEHAN, the most patriotic and self-sacrificing member of the entire organization, and the one to whom, first of all, is due its existence and progressive *status*, it is hereby ordered that the eighth annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood be held at Chicago, Ill., at noon, on Monday, April 11, 1870. The Congress hitherto called to assemble on the 19th of April and the 8th of March, respectively, will not be held.

JOHN O'NEILL,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

JAMES GIBBONS, Prest. Senate Fenian Brotherhood.

English Publications.

Mr. BRENTANO, ever first in the field, has received another full budget of interesting publications. The *Graphic* contains some splendid engravings, several good portraits, and one bad one—the latter representing Mr. GLADSTONE as he might be, but not as he is. The *Illustrated London News* is a good number—it need be to keep up with its young rival. The *Period*, containing a drawing of Dr. LIVINGSTONE; *Punch*, with several good caricatures; *Nature*, and the *Saturday Review*, will also be found at BRENTANO'S.

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL.—With hypo-phosphite of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Full account of the loss of the *Oneida*; The Remains of Mr. Burlingame; The Mordaunt Divorce Suit—A Verdict of Insanity; Mr. Lowe on the French Commercial Treaties; The French Republic—Napoleon and his Ministry Harmonious; The Conservative Press on the Proposed Reforms; The Carnival; The Roman Council; The English University Boat Race; The Steamer *City of Boston*; The Tory Leader in the British House of Lords; Spanish Politics—The Duke of Montpensier; The Cuban Insurgents' Account of the Winter Campaign; A Disastrous Spanish Failure; The Unarmed Cubans Clamorous to Attack; More Political Troubles in Mexico; Trial and Execution of the Santiago Junta—Eighteen Put to Death—Two American Citizens Among Them.

General Topics.

The Public Debt Statement; Railroad Developments in the Central West and Georgia; The Air Line; Advance in Manufactures; Methodist Convention at Syracuse; Terrible Railroad Accident in Mississippi—twenty-one persons killed; Early Life of Anson Burlingame; A Perilous Journey on Snow Shoes; Starvation Among the Indians; The Recent Trotting Congress and What it Effected—Synopsis of New Rules for the Trotting Course; The Result of the Gold Panic Investigation.

Political Affairs.

The Spirit of Tennessee Democracy; Affairs at Albany; Proceedings of State Legislatures; The New Constitution for Tennessee; How Our Albany Legislators Make Money; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress; The Case of Mr. Whittemore.

Agricultural.

Full Report of Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Trees, Shrubs and Flowers for a Farmer's Garden; The Beef Market—Improvement of Texan and Cherokee Cattle; The Winter Wheat Plant; Yellow Locust; The Poultry Yard.

Editorial Comments.

The Slaughter of the Piegans; The Kuklux Democracy and the Kentucky Colored Race; The Farmers and the Tariff—Mr. Carey's Blunders; Our Revenue Laws—The True Basis of Reform; The History of Black Friday; Another Brazilian Bubble Burst; From the Mississippi to the Lakes; A Northwestern Mexican Trouble; What Should Follow Reconstruction; The Fall in Gold as Affecting Prices; What a Free Church Can Do; The Tennessee Democracy.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live-Stock and [illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to [illegible]

The Ladies' Sorosis Club of [illegible] recently changed their discussions from [illegible] Suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple [illegible]. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance, (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Pimples on the Face.

For comedones, black heads, flesh worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. It is reliable and harmless, and contains no lead poison. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by every druggist in New-York and elsewhere.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy known to science for removing brown discolorations from the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by every druggist in New-York and elsewhere.

Moller's Purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.—"Of late years it has become almost impossible to get any Cod Liver Oil that patients can digest, owing to the objectionable mode of procuring and preparing the livers. * * * MOLLER, of Christiania, Norway, prepares an oil which is perfectly pure, and in every respect all that can be wished."—[Dr. L. A. Sayre, before Academy of Medicine: See "Medical Record," December, 1869, p. 447. W. H. SCHIEFFLIN & CO., sole agents for United States and Canada. Sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BREZ—MERIAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. P. Putnam, J. DANIEL BREZ, of New-York, to WILHELMINA, daughter of J. J. Merian.

BROWN—CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at Tattenhall, Cheshire, England, by Rev. Canon Gore, assisted by Rev. J. H. Salter, DAVIDSON, son of Stewart Brown, Esq., of New-York, to EDITH CLEAVER, sixth daughter of Henry Cleaver Chapman, Esq., of Tattenhall, Cheshire.

BROWN—JAMES.—At the Reformed Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., MELVILLE BROWN to GERTRUDE INGERSOLL, daughter of the late N. E. James, Esq.

SLADE—STRONG.—On Tuesday, March 1, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. GEORGE P. SLADE to Miss LILLIE W., daughter of Hon. Theron R. Strong, all of this City.

DIED.

BERGMANN.—On Tuesday, March 1, HERMANN BERGMANN, (of the firm Althof, Bergmann & Co.,) aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 233 East 19th-st., on Friday, March 4, at 11 o'clock.

BREWSTER.—On Wednesday, March 2, SOPHRONIA L., widow of the late Ulysses B. Brewster, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 193 High-st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BURDSALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 28, SARAH B. BURDSALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

GORE.—At St. Isabelle, near Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, GEORGE B. GORE, aged 38 years.

JENKINS.—At his residence, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, Feb. 28, GEORGE W. JENKINS, aged 52 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, corner 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Thursday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 2¼ P. M. Returning leaves Harlem at 3:46 P. M.

McGOWN.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Tuesday, March 1, ANDREW McGOWN, aged 84 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Tuesday, March 1, Mrs. BETSEY PALMER, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. James' Church, North Salem, on Friday, March 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains to leave Bedford at 10½ A. M.

PERIER.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, ALPHONSE PERIER.

Funeral on Friday, March 4, at 11 A. M., from St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Train from the foot of Barclay-st. at 9¼ A. M. by the Morris and Essex Railroad, returning at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange on the arrival of the train.

SHERER.—On Wednesday morning, March 2, MARY COLLINS, wife of William Sherer, aged 29 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Brooklyn New Church, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

TIEBOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, of brain fever, MARY AGNES, wife of William T. Tiebout, and youngest daughter of Tilton and Lydia W. Wildes, of Arneytown, N. J.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at her late residence, No. 121 Henry-st.

WOOD.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, MARY EWITZ, wife of the late George Wood, of New-York, aged 70 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Train boat leaves foot Barclay-st. at 8 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, for sale and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.; after May 1, at No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE FREE TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Committee on Subscriptions, appointed at the merchants' free trade meeting, have additional subscriptions to report. The following is the complete list:

Stewart Brown	$5,000	John J. Cisco	$250
C. H. Marshall	5,000	James Tinker	250
Mahlon Sands	5,000	F. Schuchardt & Sons	250
R. B. Minturn	2,500	R. Irvin & Co.	250
B. H. Hutton	1,000	Escher & Co.	250
Arnold, Constable & Co.	1,000	M. Morgan's Sons	250
H. W. Richmond	1,000	J. Boorman Johnston & Co.	500
Jackson S. Schultz	500	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	500
George Cabot Ward	500	Dennistown, Westfeldt & Co.	500
Thomas Holland	500	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	500
John L. Griswold	500	Charles Luling & Co.	500
Samuel McLean	500	A. Person, Harriman & Co.	250
Wm. Lottimer	500	Fabbri & Chauncey	250
F. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.	500	George L. & A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	250
Francis Cottenet	500	Van Wart & McCoy	250
Anson Phelps Stokes	500	A. P. Montant	100
H. W. T. Mali	500	Passavant & Co.	100
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	500	Robert Slimmons & Co.	100
Naylor & Co.	500	David Lamb & Co.	100
M. K. Jesup & Co.	500	J. L. Allien & Co.	100
Babcock Bros. & Co.	500	Sampson & Bro.	100
Afred Pell	250	Thos. F. Youngs	100
Royal Phelps	250	J. & Hugh Auchincloss	100
F. A. Hasenclever	250	Cash	525
Henry Barbey & Co.	250		
Townsend & Montant	250		
Kutter, Lackmyer & Co.	250		

A Committee on Subscriptions, consisting of fifty merchants, was appointed, only a few of whom have reported their collections. Subscriptions may be sent to CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Treasurer, No. 38 Burling-slip.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUTNAM & SON,
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
4TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON
A CHOICE INVOICE
OF
ENGLISH BOOKS
IN FINE BINDINGS.

NEW BOOKS,
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ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE, PROMPTNESS, CAREFULLY STUDIED.

STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

The following are a few of the numerous certificates of merit which have been furnished by those who have closely watched its wear since its introduction:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1869.

Henry F. Williams, Esq., President of the Stow Foundation Pavement Company:

SIR: Your favor of this date is received, and in reply to your inquiries as to the condition and present appearance of the "Stow Foundation Pavement," I would state that so far as my observation extends it is in as good condition now as when it was first laid, and has not, thus far, cost the city anything for repairs. So far as I am advised, this pavement has given our citizens general satisfaction, more so, I think, than any other wooden pavement yet laid here. Indeed, I believe that the use of all wooden pavements other than the Stow has been abandoned in San Francisco.

Respectfully yours, FRANK McCOPPIN,
Mayor of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1870.

H. F. Williams, President of the Stow Foundation Pavement Company:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th ult., I will state that I find upon examination that the defective wooden pavements, to which my attention was directed, were all laid under the Nicolson patent; and, further, I do not now hesitate to say that my investigations of the subject have led me to the firm conviction that the Stow is much the best pavement of the two.

THOS. H. SELBY, Mayor of San Francisco.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, May 11, 1869.

John Bider, Esq., Second Trustee and ex-officio Street Commissioner, Sacramento:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th inst. is at hand, and I am very willing to give what information I can in regard to the "Stow Foundation Pavement." It is now over three years since the first piece was laid in this city; since then it has been growing in favor, until now it is about the only pavement laid. From its present appearance, I see no reason why it should not last twenty years longer. It has the advantage of other pavements in these respects: it is cheaper, more easily taken up and relaid for the purposes of putting in gas and water pipes, and sewers, and in case of repairs a smaller portion of the street has to be disturbed. I consider it the best wooden pavement yet invented, and it certainly has the preference in this city. I am convinced that it will give the property owners and the citizens of your city better satisfaction than any other pavement they can lay. I am yours, very respectfully,

M. C. SMITH, Superintendent of Streets.

Sacramento *Bee*, Nov. 17, 1869.

This is to certify that I have examined the Stow Foundation Pavement being now laid and in use over four years in the City of San Francisco, and find that it stands the requirements of heavy teaming better, is more durable and lasting, is easier repaired and relaid, and by far more desirable for street crossings than any other wooden pavement that has heretofore been patented.

L. A. BROWN, Civil and Mining Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1870.

This is to certify that I have examined the Stow Foundation Pavement being now laid in the city of San Francisco, and that it stands the requirements of heavy teaming better, is more durable and lasting, is easier repaired, and by far more desirable for street crossings than any other wooden pavement that has heretofore been patented.

R. THOMASON, Civil Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE OWNERS
OF THE
STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT
WILL
CONTRACT TO PAVE BROADWAY,
from 14th-st. to Central Park, with their Pavement, on the same terms as paid for the Guidet Pavement on the lower portion of that street; and
WILL KEEP IT IN REPAIR
FOR
FIVE YEARS FREE OF COST TO THE CITY,
OR FOR
TWENTY YEARS
AT ONE AND A HALF CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT PER ANNUM; and will deposit with the Comptroller of the City
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN CITY BONDS,
to insure a faithful compliance with their contract, and will pave any portion of the City upon the same terms and conditions.

They will also donate TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any charity, to be designated by three gentlemen, to be chosen by the competing parties, if the
STOW PAVEMENT
does not give better satisfaction as to
DURABILITY, CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY
of taking up and replacing, than any other wooden pavement now before the public.
OFFICE, NO. 43 BROAD-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
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From the studios of Mazzalini and Menchetti, Rome,
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 68x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day:

I.
SKETCHES OF CREATION.

SKETCHES OF CREATION: a Popular View of some of the Grand Conclusions of the Sciences in reference to the History of Matter and of Life. Together with a Statement of the Intimations of Science respecting the Primordial Condition and the Ultimate Destiny of the Earth and the Solar System By ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D., Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany in the University of Michigan, and Director of the State Geological Survey. With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.

"A popular exposition of the leading facts and principles of the natural history of the earth. It is unlike any work in the English language in the union of exact scientific statements with rhetorical illustrations and poetical beauty. The whole range of geological research is described in a style of remarkable vividness and force, retaining only so much of the technical nomenclature as is essential to accuracy of detail. Though expressly intended for popular reading, it sacrifices nothing to effect, and is wholly free from the superficiality and sentimentalism which are usually found in the attempts to reduce the conclusions of science to the level of common minds. It never lets itself down to popular comprehension, but trusts to the force of its expositions and the aptness of its illustrations for its hold on the mass of readers. Deeply imbued with the bold and critical spirit of modern physical science, it is also profoundly religious, though without cant or dogmatism. While it accepts the results of the freest investigation, it makes no suggestions adapted to shock the timid conservative in matters of faith. Few works combine so extensive a range of information with so great popular interest. Many of its disclosures, though founded on rigid scientific deduction, have almost the effect of sensational fiction."

II.
THE UNKIND WORD,
AND OTHER STORIES.
By the author of
"JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN," &c., &c.
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"These stories are gems of narrative. Indeed, some of them, in their touching grace and simplicity, seem to us to possess a charm even beyond the author's most popular novels."—*Echo.*

III.
UNDER FOOT.
A NOVEL.
By ALTON CLYDE,
Author of "Maggie Lynne," &c
Illustrated.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above books by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL FOR 1870.
THE ALDINE PRESS.
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ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. Silver Punch Bowl, 7x13 inches	Bruen, (Sc.)
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VI. [illegible]	Blumauer
VII. [illegible]	Frank Beard

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Abatement of Various Nuisances—Barking Dogs, Glandered Horses and a Derelict Railroad—Dr. Stone Elected President of the Board.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Lincoln in the chair. The usual routine business from the attorney was presented and passed upon, including forty-seven cases of violations of the Tenement House law, and twelve cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, in all of which it was ordered that suits be commenced. A case somewhat out of the usual order was presented in a complaint that Dr. A. B. Strachan, No. 47 West Twenty-third-street, kept four large dogs in the yard in rear of his house, to the great annoyance of his neighbors by the effluvia arising from their kennels and by the noise occasioned by their continual barking and howling. Commissioner Manierre explained that the brutes were valuable hunters belonging to the late British Minister, but Dr. Strachan said that the present owner had remained obdurate to all appeals to abate the nuisance, and the Board ordered suit to be commenced against Dr. Strachan, unless the dogs were removed after five days' notice. A paper was presented in reference to the alleged nuisance at No. 80 Greene-street, which had been abated in accordance with the order of the Board, but which Manuel A. White, one of the Sanitary Police had reported noncomplied with, because, it was charged, of the refusal of the owner of the property to employ a person he recommended to do the work. The case was referred to the Board of Police to investigate the alleged misconduct of White.

Another complaint was received against the Long Island Railroad Company for permitting the continuance of the nuisance caused by the huge offal pile near the passenger depot of the South Side Railroad at Jamaica.

A petition was received, signed by a large number of citizens, declaring that the candle factory at Nos. 67, 69 and 71 First-avenue is a nuisance, and that the odors emitted are at times so offensive that the neighbors are forced to keep their windows closed. Assistant Superintendent Morris reported that the establishment was as cleanly as possible and suggested a process by which the evil complained of might be avoided. The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A letter was received from Mr. Henry Bergh stating that there are a number of horses in stables in this City afflicted with glanders and farcy, which he declares are diseases dangerous to "mankind and other animals," and complained that the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had been impeded in their efforts to reach the diseased horses and remove them so that they could not spread the contagion. The matter was referred to the Veterinary Surgeon of the Board.

The question of the occupancy of cellars for human habitation again came up on a report of Sanitary Superintendent Harris, recommending the granting of permits to occupy six cellars in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at the last meeting, authorizing such permits during the prevalence of relapsing fever only, on condition that they shall be revocable without notice, and at the pleasure of the Board.

Professor Chandler, the chemist of the Board, made a report, from which it appeared that the Metropolitan Gaslight Company are now using the iron process in their works, which fact has been attended with the most satisfactory results in abating the nuisance so long complained of, and ends the protracted contest of the Board by its triumph over the Gas Company.

Upon motion of Commissioner Brennan, the Board went into an election for President in place of Mr. Lincoln, whose term expired yesterday. The voting was by ballot, of which there were three, with the following result: 1. Dr. Stone, 4; Mr. Lincoln, 3, and Judge Bosworth, 1. The second ballot had the same result, but on the third Dr. Stone had 6 votes, Mr. Lincoln 1, and Mr. Crane 1. Dr. John O. Stone was thereupon declared duly elected and assumed the duties of the office. The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee stated that the smallpox was markedly on the decline, but few cases, comparatively, being daily reported. The relapsing fever is also under such control that the number of cases reported daily has declined to one or two, though the Sanitary Inspectors constantly search for it throughout the entire tenement-house districts. Every known case and every apartment where it exists or has existed is believed to be under such care as to prevent the spread of the contagion from these centres of infection.

The Board refused to grant permits to melt fat to any of the applicants for such permits in the vicinity of West Thirty-eighth-street.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Casualty and a Burglary—How Officers are Annoyed.

Commissioner Manierre, yesterday morning, investigated a number of charges against policemen for neglect of duty and violations of the rules. The most important case was that of Patrolman Frederick Schilling, of the Seventh Precinct, who, it was alleged, had found one Samuel Corbett grossly intoxicated on Pier No. 50 East River, and instead of taking him to the Station House, as required by the rules and regulations, put him on board a canal boat lying at the pier, in consequence of which neglect by Schilling to perform his duty, Corbett fell overboard and was drowned. The evidence, however, showed that Corbett was not so much intoxicated as to be helpless; that he was Captain of the canal boat, and lived upon it with his family. He jumped on board, after parting with Schilling on the pier, and in going towards the cabin stumbled in the dark, struck his head upon a boat lying beyond his, and was thus knocked overboard between the two vessels. Schilling instantly answered the alarm raised by those who witnessed the accident, and, seizing a boathook, fished Corbett out of the water, but the immersion, combined with the effects of the blow on the head, had already caused death. The case was adjourned for the production of other witnesses.

Ambrose F. Clark and Patrick F. Byrnes, of the First Precinct, were arraigned for neglect of duty, in not preventing a burglary at the store of Edward F. Riley & Co., No. 14 Broad-street, during the night of the 22d inst., when cigars, valued at $400, were taken. Both officers swore they tried the door regularly during their tours of duty, and found it fastened up to 5:20 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and the burglary was discovered by the barkeeper at 6 o'clock. This person not being present, the case was adjourned to obtain his evidence.

Patrolman John Kerns, of the Fourth Precinct, was the victim of an annoyance to which policemen are often subjected, being compelled to answer a complaint of defamation, made by Mrs. Mary McNamara, of No. 22 Mott-street. It appeared that Kerns had arrested one Catherine Rogers for a house robbery, and this woman, who has since been sent to Sing Sing for the crime, stated that Mrs. McNamara had the property concealed probably at No. 40 Burling-slip, where she was employed as janitress. Kerns went there and informed the employer of the woman of the circumstances of the case, and desired information as to any secret places she might have about the building where she could conceal jewelry. It was further shown that the women Rogers and McNamara had been in frequent communication, and on two occasions a daughter of the latter had pawned jewelry for Rogers. It was also asserted, and not disputed, that Mrs. McNamara had been indicted for receiving stolen goods, and her complaint against Kerns was dismissed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Primary Schools—Course of Studies—Promotion of Teachers.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Larremore in the chair.

The Committee on the Normal and High Schools reported in favor of appointing the following additional teachers: Miss Jessie McGregor at a salary of $1,500; Miss Mary E. Carr at $1,200; Miss Agnes Jackson at $1,400; Miss Philps at $1,400.

The report was adopted.

Commissioner Brennan offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Studies and School Books to report what changes are necessary in the course of studies in the primary schools, in consequence of the establishment of the normal and high schools. The report was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Normal, Evening, and Colored Schools to lease premises in Lafayette-place, at $3,700 per annum, for the accommodation of the numerous applicants for admission to those schools.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Twenty first Ward—nominating Miss Catherine McCaffray as Vice-Principal of the Female Department of Ward School No. 49.

Mr. Wood said that, as he understood it, Miss Isabella W. Brown stood next in order for promotion in School No. 49. He did not think it right to bring in a stranger, unless Miss Brown was unfit for the position of Vice-Principal.

The communication was referred.

Mr. Wood spoke of the necessity for overhauling the entire system of tactics in the primary schools so as to make them more efficient, and offered a resolution that hereafter in all primary schools and primary departments the Vice-Principal shall teach the sixth class with such assistance as may be needed.

It was referred to the Committee on Studies and School Books, and the Board adjourned.

The New Post Office.

Owing to the scarcity of funds, it was expected and announced that work on the new Post Office building would be stopped by the 1st of this month, if Congress failed to make an appropriation sooner. No appropriation has yet been voted, but by a careful expenditure of the fund still available the Superintendent [illegible] that the mason work can be continued [illegible] longer. In all probability there will [illegible] suspension of all labor on the grounds. [illegible] granite arrive every few days, [illegible] present use.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales at the Exchange yesterday were made by Muller, Wilkins & Co., who disposed of three houses and lots on West Fifteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and three vacant lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The houses were Nos. 217, 219 and 221 West Fifteenth-street, which are four stories high, of Philadelphia brick, with brown-stone trimmings, and now rent for $1,800 a year. They were bought by Mr. Delano for $15,500, $15,000 and $14,750 respectively. The lots on Fifty-seventh-street brought $6,350 each.

To-day E. H. Ludlow & Co. will offer a house and barn, and 45 building lots, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County. There will also be a sale of improved property and vacant lots in Brooklyn, which will be made by J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, in that city. The location of this property will be found by a reference to our advertising columns. Sales will also be made at the Exchange, in this City, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., (Brooklyn property,) and James M. Miller.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House and lot, No. 217 West 15th-st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x56	$15,500
House and lot, No. 219 West 15th st., n. s., 227 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x56	15,000
House and lot, No. 221, West 15th-st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x56	14,750
3 lots, n. s. 57th-st., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., each, 20.10 x98, each, $6,350	19,050

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beekman-place, w. s., 19 ft. s. of East 50th-st., h. and l., 19x90	$37,000
Cannon-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 21x75, h. and l.	10,250
Essex-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x62.6, h. and l.	27,500
Front-st., s. s., 57.11 ft. e. of Fletcher-st., 109.6x6.2 x7.6x17.9x102x24.11; lot in rear of same, 109.6 ft. s. of Front-st. and 57.11 ft. e. of Fletcher-st., 6.2 x7.6x17.9x18.7x23.10x10.1, No. 165 Fletcher-st.	24,500
Greenwich-st., e. s., 80.3 ft. s. of Barclay-st., 26.3 x92.2	35,300
Greenwich-st., w. s., No. 160, 26.2x60.2x25.6x65.3	22,500
Bond-st., n. s., indefinite location, 25x114.4	40,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 25x81	15,000
West 10th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 21.6x93.6	9,500
4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.2	34,000
5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24.9x97	16,750
7th-st., n. s., 132 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.10	16,000
9th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x92.3	14,000
19th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	10,000
22d-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 10th-av., 15x72	12,500
26th st., No. 325, 25x98.9	8,000
37th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x91.8	21,000
41st-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x98.9	28,000
41st-st., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	6,250
43d-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24x100.5	45,000
55th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	26,000
63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	6,000
83d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	9,000
84th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 60x102.2	20,350
112th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10	7,000
116th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x84.3	5,200
120th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	2,000
122d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 175x100.11	39,100
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x depth block	40,000
Greenwich-av. and Perry-st., s. w. corner, 21x 48.10, irregular	17,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 51.6 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.3x70	24,000
Madison-av. and 66th-st., n. e. corner, 74x100	37,500
Avenue A and 76th-st., s. e. corner, 25.6x98	4,500
1st-av., w. s., 46.1 ft. n. of 9th-st., 23.1x100	27,000
3d-av., w. s., 107.2 ft. s. of 113th-st., 18.11x100	16,000
4th-av., w. s., 55.1 ft. n. of 10th-st., 50x92	80,000
6th-av., e. s., 46.10 ft. n. of 21st-st., 27.2x95	30,000
9th-av., e. s., 91.4 ft. n. of 49th-st., 20.6x100	7,750

Leases Recorded.

South-st., No. 90, 2d floor of, 5 years, per year	$2,100
Broad-st., Nos. 96 and 96½, 5 years, per year	1,900
Broad-st., No. 98, 5 years, per year	2,100
Catharine and Chatham sts., s. w. cor., 5 years, per year	2,500
30th-st., Nos. 42, 44, and 46, stables, 8 years, per year	1,600
3d-av., No. 95, 3 years, per year	1,600
8th-av., No. 479, 10 years, for the first 5 years, per year, $3,000; for the second five years, per year	3,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clark and Hicks sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	$12,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x100	1,500
Fort Greene-place, e. s., 273 ft. s. of Harrison-place, 20.6x100	9,000
Henry-st., w. s., 42.7 ft. n. of Degraw st., 20x97	14,500
Hickory-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 25x46.9	900
Jefferson-place and Canarsie-av., s. w. corner, 75.8x100	16,000
Jefferson-place, s. s., 60 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 440x200	
Leonard-st., e. s., 56.3 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 18x75	5,800
Monroe-st., s. s., 206.3 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x 100	1,000
Sanford-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 50x 100	3,500
Schermerhorn-st., w. s., 84 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 21 x100	6,000
Thornton-st., s. s., 172.10 ft. e. of Junction, Throop and Flushing avs., 2 irregular lots, 40 ft. front	13,000
Willow-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Cranberry-st., 25x50	7,000
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 70 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 15x 100	7,000
Wilson-st., s. w. s., 130 ft. s. w. of Myrtle-av., 45x 100	21,000
North 1st-st., s. s., 55.3 ft. e. of 10th-st., 19.9x95	12,000
North 1st-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. e. of 10th-st., 136.6x95	80,000
3d-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 24x103.6	7,030
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	350
65th-st., s. s., 250 ft. n. of 6th-av., 75x100.2	300
Atlantic-av., s. s., 502.8 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 36.10 x123	2,750
Bushwick-av. and Prospect-st., n. e. corner, 22.11 x98	nom.
Carlton-av., w. s., 95 ft. w. of Willoughby-av., 29x100	16,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 247.2 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19.5 x100	5,000
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 102.7 ft. n. w. of Franklin-av., 20.4x73	16,000
Grand-av., w. s., 321 ft. n. of Gates-av., 13x100	6,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 357 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18x100	6,600
Putnam-av. and Downing-st., s. w. corner, 2 lots	5,000
Vanderbilt-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. e. corner, 50x 100	6,000
7th-av. and 17th-st., n. w. corner, 100x38.9	6,666
7th-av. and Baltic-st., s. e. corner, 44.7x100	7,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

White Plains to New-York road, e. s., adjoining Charles Morgan's, 12½ acres	$2,000

Morrisania.

133d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x100	nom.
Springfield-st., s. w. s., 275 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100	$700

Mamaroneck.

Cross-st., n. e. s., adj. Suffen Merritt's, 50x90	$2,500

West Farms.

Sheridan and Newell avs., n. w. cor., 200x300	$1,640

White Plains.

Grant-av., w. s., 325 ft. s. of New-York post road, 100x540	$4,000

Yonkers.

Depot-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 30x100	$5,000
Lake-av., w. s., 1,600 ft. e. of Broadway, 200x450	4,000
Grumell-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 40x50	1,000
Wells-av., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Atherton-st., 26x34	600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Sanford-st., e. s., 65 ft. from Kenney-st., 10x100	$120
Walnut-st., s. s., 339 ft. e. of Pacific-st., 25x95	3,500
High-st., w. s., 130 ft. n. of Crane-st., 25x100	1,300
Lafayette and Congress sts., s. w. corner, 25x95	1,000
Clinton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 2 and 17, block A, 219 x225	22,500
Hanover-place, s. s., 149 ft. e. of Emmett-st., 25 x100	
Quimby-st., s. w. s., 130 ft. n. w. of Halstead-av., 251x129.9	
Halsted-av. and Wright-st., s. e. corner, 105x 152.10	
Emmet-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Frelinghuysen-av., 35.11½x81.10	
Lafayette-st., s. s., 35 ft. from Congress-st., 30x 96.4	1,600
Broad-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Bridge-st., 23.8x106.6	18,000
Congress-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x106	7,500
Johnson-av., w. s., 1,103 ft. s. of plank road, 100x 500	8,000
West Orange, e. s. of Eagle Ridge, 60 acres	15,500
East Orange, w. s. of William-st., adjoining H. Candidus', 91x100.4	1,250

Bayonne.

Avenue D, w. s., 150 ft. s. of South-st., 50x100	$2,200

Hudson City.

Lot No. 39, block 2, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100	$1,000
Lots Nos. 44 and 46, block 3, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100	1,000
Summit-av., lot No. 4, plot B, 4, Dewitt's map, 23x100	400
Hague-st., n. s., lot No. 6, plot B, 3, Dewitt's map, 25x115	360
Summit-av., e. s., lot No. 2, plot B, 4, Dewitt's map, 23x100	375
Summit-av., e. s., lot No. 3, plot B, 4, Dewitt's map, 23x101	396
Bergen Wood-av., lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, plot B, 3, Dewitt's map, each 23x100	$1,050

Jersey City.

South 5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25 x100	$5,500

Harrison.

N. w. corner 3d and Solinger sts., 25x100	$850
3d-st., w. s., lot No. 44, 25x100	600

Bergen.

Highland-av., n. s., lots Nos. 7 and 8, map of Cadmus et al	$8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—ON 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed throughout; has all the modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, No. 307 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house on 27th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$35,000 IN TWO EQUAL SUMS wanted on two first-class brown-stone houses [illegible] for 3 to 5 years. Address N. D. [illegible] Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. [illegible] EAST 36TH-ST., near Lexington-av., [illegible] four-story basement sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone, [illegible] in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises or of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible].

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLY LOCATED four-story brown-stone high-stoop house on West 37th-st., [illegible] in complete order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class beautiful house, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, complete order; very cheap; others $15,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st., with mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the City, well located and at various prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, on 30th-st., near 2d-av.; price $22,000. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT FRAME COTtage on East 61st-st., near 1st-av.; price $5,500.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 22x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 22x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., Nos. 60 William-st., New-York, and 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bathroom, water closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milkroom, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas pipes, &c.; also carriage house and stable, with bedroom, icehouse, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about two and a half acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A DESIRABLE FARM, 210 ACRES.—Seventy acres first growth valuable oak and chestnut timber, balance well cultivated; fair buildings; one mile from depot; twenty-five miles from City by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; for sale very cheap, or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; fine large house; gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with two or more acres of land.
WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 287 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 2 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING,
Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, ON NORTHERN Railroad of New-Jersey, 33 acres of beautiful land, susceptible of being divided into villa plots, &c. A chance for some one.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 68 acre farm, near Troy, N. Y., worth $10,000. SIEGEL BACHE & CO., No. 171 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, BEAUtifully situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J. The house contains from 15 to 16 rooms; has a furnace, water closet, laundry, &c.: attached are from two to ten acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; garden, carriage house and barn, &c., &c.; both well and running water on the place; location from 45 minutes to one hour from New-York. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 194 East 10th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

Unfurnished	—5th-av., per annum	$6,000
	West 50th-st., near 6th-av., per an.	4,000
	47th-st., near 5th-av., per annum	3,400
	42d-st., per annum	4,000
	21st-st., per annum	2,400
Furnished	—West 51st-st., near 5th-av., per an.	4,800
	42d-st., per annum	5,000
	34th-st., per annum	3,000

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 30 UNION-square; a four-story high-stoop extra-sized house. The house has been papered, painted and completely overhauled during the past few months; plumbing, roof, gutters, sewerage, &c., &c., all in order; gas fixtures throughout; has not been occupied since repaired and painted, and can be had on short notice, for three or five years, with good security. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, TWO large five-story brown-stone dwellings on East 14th-st., near Irving-place; modern improvements; in prime order; 14 bedrooms, 2 parlors, dining room, library, kitchen, &c., in each. To responsible and respectable tenants will be let at the low rent of $2,800 each. Also, four-story dwelling No. 9 Great Jones-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjectionable; rent low. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 308 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 156 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE UPPER FLOORS, NO. 929 Broadway, corner 22d-st., 21x73. Admirably fitted for a school, its present use. Rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN M. CLARK, No. 63 Lexington-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 202 WEST-ST., between Harrison and Jay sts.; an excellent business location; immediate possession. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEPARATE OR together, No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., 27x100; No. 4 Clinton-place, in rear of above, 25x100. Apply to E. A. MORRISON, No. 827 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORE NO. 632, through to Crosby-st., or one half; second, third and fourth lofts. Lofts and rooms, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, at reasonable rents.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT, 37 feet wide, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICE NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] Fulton-st. Apply to GUSTAVUS [illegible], No. 7 [illegible].

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER [illegible] within three-quarters of an hour of the City by rail or boat; a place [illegible]; must have a stable and ice-house attached and be furnished throughout. Address Post Office Box No. 2,494, stating terms and full particulars.

WANTED TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson for one or more years, furnished or unfurnished; Irvington preferred. Address Box No. 3,031 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE, BARN AND FORTY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS, ON SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS., IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION, IN PARCELS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SAMUEL-ST.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, filled in with brick, about 36x28, and plot of ground, on the northerly side of Samuel-st., adjoining the property of the Presbyterian Church on the west; pleasantly located. Also, a good barn, about 25x21. Good well and cistern on the premises.

SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS.—About forty building plots, comprising about 1½ city lots each, pleasantly located on said streets, and well calculated for immediate improvement.

This property is well located on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, and only about 160 yards from the Southern Boulevard, affording an easy and pleasant drive to the City. Perfectly healthy, easy of access by the Harlem Railroad to Tremont or Fordham, from which it is distant less than one mile.

Stages from West Farms connect with the cars for New-York at Tremont. The site of the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad is within half a mile of this property. This road will offer additional facility for communication with the City.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., (near the railroad depot,) Tremont, or of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON RIVINGTON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of William Chamberlain, Esq., Executor of Christian Stamler, deceased.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The four two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Rivington-st., on south side, 100 feet east of the Bowery.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The lot of land, No. 187 Elizabeth-st., on the westerly side, 253 feet northerly from Spring-st., 25x94 feet.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG,
Attorney, No. 14 Wall-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—DUANE AND HUDSON STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, referee:

DUANE-ST., NO. 158—Lot with building, 24.11x94.

HUDSON-ST., NO. 20—Lot adjoining above, on the rear, about 30.9x50 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE
By EDWARD SCHENCK.

TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, diningroom and hall furniture, in rosewood, black-walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, Paris made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.

The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, PELL, CANAL, RIVINGTON, CLINTON, WEST 41ST AND 47TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Reed and Lewis B. Reed, Jr., executors of Lewis B. Reed, deceased:

BOWERY—Three lots and the buildings on southwest corner of Bowery and Pell sts., Nos. 14, 16 and 18; together 75x100 feet.

PELL-ST.—Lot of land and buildings, adjoining the above, on the rear, known as No. 9; 25x94 feet.

CANAL-ST.—Two lots and buildings on south side of Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Nos. 114 and 116; each 20x50 feet.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Southwest corner of Clinton-st., lot and buildings; 25x100 feet.

WEST 41ST-ST.—Six lots and buildings on south side of West 41st-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.; together 136x 98.9 feet.

WEST 47TH-ST.—First-class four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. 60; all modern improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; house 21x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq. referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.

Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Sale without reservation.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THREE LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 74TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MADISON-AV.—Three lots on the northeast corner of 74th-st., corner lot 26.8x100, inside lot 25.6x100, street lot 25x102.2 feet. Madison-av. and 74th-st. are both sewered and assessments paid. These lots, being about 12 feet below the grade, are ready for building, requiring no excavation.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 51 WEST 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 39TH-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 51 West 39th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x60 feet; has party walls both sides; all in good order. Lot 21.6x98.9 feet.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, see *Times* of March 1, or address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH FINE GARDEN.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

EAST 81ST-ST.—Two-story frame house and two lots, near 2d-av., in splendid order, and containing modern improvements; garden supplied with fruit and shrubbery: 81st-st. is sewered, curbed and guttered.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, March 11, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1860.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, March 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 169 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8, [illegible] from [illegible] to 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] BROWN, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

ALL BONDS AND INTEREST DUE March 1, 1870, against the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., will be paid upon presentation, by the Supervisor of said town, at his office, No. [illegible] Pine-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

LACKAWANA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the Company's office, Peoria, Ill., March 15, at 12 o'clock. The voting bond registry and stock books will be closed March 10, and reopened March 20. Per order.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due March 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, due March 1, 1870, will be paid less United States tax, on and after date, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEWIS OWEN, President.

ROOM NO. 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after March 8. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the European and North American Railway Company, due 1st March prox., will be paid in gold, free from Government tax, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

N. WOODS, Treasurer.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,539 Post Office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, April 2, 1870, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

- 500 barrels of Flour, in round hoop barrels, sealed bungs, full head-lined.
- 100 barrels of "Extra Family," in round hoops, barrels full head-lined.
- 250 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, one iron hoop on each end, to contain 200 pounds net.
- 30,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels full head-lined.
- 10,000 pounds of Prime Medium Beans, in barrels full head-lined.
- 10,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels full head-lined.
- 4,000 pounds of Adamantine Candles, 40-pound boxes, strapped, 6 and 12 to the pound, full weights.
- 20,000 pounds of Family Soap, 80-pound boxes, strapped.
- 24,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
- 1,000 pounds of "Pure" ground black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, packed in 25-pound boxes.
- 4,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, "uncovered," in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in boxes, 100 pounds each.
- 1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes.
- 1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes.
- 1,000 pounds of Assorted Crackers, in 20-pound boxes.
- 5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in original mats, packed in gunny bags.
- 5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 gallons of Syrups, in ¼-barrels.
- 50 pounds Crystallized Citric Acid, in ¼-pound packages.
- 100 dozen cakes Toilet Soap, assorted.
- 300 boxes of Table Salt.
- 50 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, in ¼-pound packages.
- 4,000 pounds of Salt Mackerel, in barrels, ½-barrels and kits.
- 500 pounds of Whitefish, in pickle, in 25-pound kegs.
- 500 pounds Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
- 50 boxes Smoked Herring, "scaled."
- 1,000 ¼-boxes Sardines, in original cases.
- 600 cans of Fresh Salmon, 2½-pound cans.
- 600 cans of Spiced Salmon, 2½-pound cans.
- 1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 300 ½-boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
- 300 ¼-boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 5 in a package.
- 300 whole boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 5 in a package.
- 500 pounds of Turkish Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
- 150 bottles of Pickled Cucumbers—pints.
- 150 bottles of Pickled Cucumbers—quarts.
- 150 bottles of Chow-Chow—pints. } Known as fine
- 150 bottles of Gherkins—pints. } Pickles.
- 150 bottles of Pickled Onions—quarts.
- 240 cans of fresh Oysters, 2-pound cans.
- 240 cans of Pickled Oysters, 2-pound cans.
- 240 cans of Lobsters, 2-pound cans.
- 2,400 cans of Tomatoes, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Green "Sago" Corn, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Green Family Peas, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Lima Beans, 2-pound cans.
- 300 cans of Potatoes, in 2-pound cans.
- 150 gallons of Sour Krout, in ½-barrels.
- 500 cans of fresh Peaches, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of fresh Pineapple, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Cranberry Sauce, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Preserved Pineapples, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Preserved Peaches, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Preserved Damsons, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of "Borden's" Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans.
- 100 pounds of Mustard, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Allspice, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Cinnamon, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Ginger, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Cloves, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Nutmegs, ¼-pound packages.
- 50 dozen Lemon Extracts, in 4-ounce bottles.
- 50 dozen Vanilla Extracts, in 4-ounce bottles.
- 150 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, "imported," 12 in a case.
- 500 pounds of Corn Starch, 1-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Tapioca, 1-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Chocolate, 1-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Vermicelli, 25-pound boxes.
- 500 pounds of Maccaroni, 25-pound boxes.
- 500 pounds of Yeast Powders, ¼-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Carbonate Soda, 1-pound packages, "Pure."
- 500 pounds of Cream of Tartar, 1-pound packages, "Pure."
- 1,000 pounds of Leaf Lard, in 5-pound caddies.
- 500 pounds of Laundry Starch, 1-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, 1-pound packages.

The quantities to be more or less, at the option of the Department; the manner of making bids, requirements of the bidder, &c., the same as previous advertisements from this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

W. W. BURNS, C. S., U. S. A.,
Chief Commissary Department of the East.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER,
Chairman Committee on Paving.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 23, 1870.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until noon of March 26, 1870, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of three (3) brick cisterns under ground, one to be 15 feet mean diameter and 12 feet deep, and two to be 15 feet mean diameter and 10 feet deep each.

These cisterns are to be located at such places as may be designated by the A. A. Q. M. at the post; are to be well and substantially constructed of first-class material, and must be provided with the necessary pumps, pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

The work must be completed within thirty days after acceptance of bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The proposals will be indorsed "proposals for cisterns," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, A. Q. M. General.

WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER,
JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th day of March next, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the sale of fourteen bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustees.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TORREY & GREENE, is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims and demands to and against said firm, and all other unsettled business will be settled by HENRY W. GREENE.

HENRY W. GREENE.
JAMES D. TORREY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

WM. P. WESCOTT (MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges) and DAVID T. HOLLY have associated under the name and style of WESCOTT & HOLLY, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Stocks, Gold, &c.

No. 11 BROAD-ST., 1st March, 1870.

MR. N. P. STANTON RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

Business will be continued by JAMES M. COLEMAN and SILAS M. HIBBARD, under the firm name of COLEMAN & HIBBARD.

COLEMAN, STANTON & HIBBARD.
NEW-YORK, March 1.

THE FIRM OF GILLILAN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.
H. E. GILLILAN,
J. T. PLATE.

H. E. GILLILAN will continue the FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKERAGE business and J. T. PLATE the GOLD BROKERAGE business at No. 52 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

J. H. CROWELL HAS RESIGNED his position as Agent of this Company from this date. NATIONAL ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY, No. 160 Fulton-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,[illegible]

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
[illegible], Secretary.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT...SATURDAY, April 16

[illegible] (including railway tickets) first cabin [illegible] These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. [illegible] going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, [illegible] risks from transit by English [illegible] crossing the Channel, besides saving [illegible] and expense. [illegible] MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

[illegible] Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

[illegible]....March 5 | ANGLIA.......March 26
[illegible]....March 12 | AUSTRALIA.....April 2
[illegible]....March 19 | COLUMBIA......April 9

[illegible] SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

[illegible] OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. [illegible] to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. [illegible] tickets, good for 12 months, $160. [illegible] to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; in[illegible] Certificates from these ports, $34. [illegible] booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. [illegible] payable at any bank in Great Britain [illegible] further information apply at the steamers, foot [illegible], or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-[green, New]-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

[illegible] THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

[illegible] LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN [illegible] COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-[class full-power] screw steamships from [PIER N]O. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

[illegible], Captain GREEN........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
[illegible]ADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
[illegible]SKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
[illegible]TAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
[illegible]OTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
[illegible], Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.

[illegible] passage, $80 gold. [illegible] passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 [illegible] or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

[THE] BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible], Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
[illegible], Thursd'y, M'ch 3 | Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
[illegible], Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
[illegible], Thurs., M'ch 10 | China, W'edn'day, M'ch 30
[illegible], Wednes., M'ch 16 | Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[By the] Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. [First Cabin], $130, gold. Second Cabin...$80, gold. [First] Cabin, to Paris...$145, gold. By the Thursday Steamers. [First] Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. [illegible] tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown [and all] parts of Europe at lowest rates. [Through] bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, [Havre], Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, [and for M]editerranean ports. [For freight] and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. [For steer]age passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity [Building]. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

[illegible] LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are [appointed] to sail as follows:

[illegible] ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
[illegible] NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
[illegible] LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
[illegible] WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

[and each] succeeding SATURDAY and alternate [TUESDA]Y, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

[BY THE M]AIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

[PAYAB]LE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
[illegible]....$100	Steerage....$35
[illegible]....105	To London.... 40
[illegible]....115	To Paris..... 43

[illegible] BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

[FIR]ST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
[illegible]....$80	Liverpool....$30
[illegible]....20	Halifax..... 15
[illegible] N. F., by [Branch] Steamer... 45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 30

[Passenge]rs also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bre[men, &c.], at reduced rates. [Tickets] can be bought here at moderate rates by per[sons wishin]g to send for their friends. [For fu]rther information apply at the Company's [offices]. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

[STEAM] TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

[illegible]ESTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M. [illegible] GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M. [illegible] to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 [illegible] Steerage, $30, currency. [illegible] Steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency. [illegible] the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

[PACIFI]C MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

[CALI]FORNIA AND CHINA.

[FREIGH]T AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible] rates, New-York to San Francisco: [First] Class. $170. Steerage. $60. [illegible] location of berth. [illegible] include berths, board and all necessaries [illegible] of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North [River, foot of] Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, [except when] those days fall on Sunday, then the day [illegible] [illegible] pounds of baggage free to each adult [illegible] attendance free. [illegible] HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, [illegible] with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH. [illegible] CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, [illegible] and Japan. [illegible] HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 [illegible] SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities [illegible] papers in collecting inland charges, &c. [illegible] or passage tickets, and all further information [apply] at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

[PACIFI]C MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]ce of loss of connecting Pacific steamer [illegible] no departure of this Company's line on [illegible] All slow freight received prior to 5th inst. [will be forwarde]d as fast per *Henry Chauncey*, 21st. F. A. BABY, Agent.

[illegible] ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

[UNITED] STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible] MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d [illegible] [illegible]RICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23. [illegible], Capt. WIER, April 23. [illegible] AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23. [illegible] steamers sail on schedule time, and [illegible], Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio [illegible] and returning. For engagements of [freight or passage] apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

[UNITE]D STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

[ATLAN]TIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [regu]larly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock [p]recisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3. [illegible] CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10. [illegible], Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17. [For freight] or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., [THE] SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

[SOU]THERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. [RE]DUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES [TO ALL] POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

[illegible]AN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, [illegible]AY, March 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

[SAN SA]LVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, [illegible], from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

[MONTG]OMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, [illegible] from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

[illegible] DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, [illegible] East River, at 3 P. M. [M]URRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates to St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

[illegible] ON SATURDAY, [illegible] at 3 P. M. [illegible] Mobile. [illegible] Now receiving. [illegible] Insurance guaranteed at [illegible] half per cent. to Mobile. Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line. For Freight or Passage apply to [illegible], or to Mobile Agents, A. P. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 5 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising a general assortment of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black-walnut suites, bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedroom suites, together with an assortment requisite for furnishing a first-class house. Particulars to-morrow.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 3, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:

5,731 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
4,192 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
258 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
275 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
3,881 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
12 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.

Cargo steamer *Tyrian*.

A.—ART SALE.—A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY sale of highly valuable European and American Oil Paintings, together with a choice selection of rare Engravings and water color Drawings. To be sold at Barker's Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, the 3d of March. The above comprise admirable examples from the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English, and American Schools. The most desirable private collection offered during the present season, and will be sold without reserve on the 3d of March, commencing at 3 P. M. with the Engravings and Water Colors, and at 7½ P. M. with the Oil Paintings.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, AT 10 A. M., AT THE SALESROOM, WILLOUGHBY, CORNER PEARL, BROOKLYN—Handsome parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $12,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, } CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., } NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 24, 1870. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 12 M., at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, nine one-story frame buildings of the following dimensions:

One 20 feet wide by 37 feet deep.
One 18⅓ feet wide by 62 feet deep.
One 15⅓ feet wide by 71⅓ feet deep.
Three 18 feet wide by 81 feet deep.
Three 18⅓ feet wide by 78 feet deep.

The buildings must be removed within ten days after the sale. Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes. By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster General.

By WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. [illegible] of nitrous oxide gas for painless tooth extraction.—We have given it to over 42,000 [illegible] a failure or accident. Office No. 19 [illegible]

[illegible] coat and [illegible] ladies and children's dresses; [illegible] hair; would like to travel to any part, or go in the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 253 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; is an excellent servant; very obliging, and a thorough laundress; French fluting and ladies' fine muslins done up in the best manner; has the best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, both wishing a home together in a small family. To be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; understands bread and biscuit baking; no objections to the country; good references. Apply at No. 190 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to go to the country; good City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in rear, near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in the care of children; is a good machine operator; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 449 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, not long from the old country, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has taken lessons on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 327 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 353 Bleecker-st., near Charles; ring second bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; is a thorough laundress; French fluting and ladies' fine muslin done in the best manner; best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; is accomplished in all the branches of English cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 339 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no objections to a first-class boarding house in the country; good City references. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do the general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 306 East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a person fully competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; wages $14. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or would do chamberwork in a private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all English and American cooking, meats, game, pastry, creams, good baker, &c.; best City or country reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly competent, and has best City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the best of English and French cooking; also, boning and larding; will do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook; would have no objection to do coarse washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear, in the bakery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 1st-av., near 4th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Address or apply at No. 158 West 35th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as thorough waitress and chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 114 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do the chamberwork of a private family; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson machine. Call at No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT German girl, a place as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress, or for housework in a small family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 163 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing or to go out days' working; will give the best reference. Call at No. 81 King-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing; best City references. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., rear room, No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as plain cook in a small private family; will assist in coarse washing. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st., fourth floor front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of family washing and French fluting; best City references. Call at No. 163 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker, with first-class references, engagements by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 308 West 14th-st., from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO IS a perfect fitter, employment to go out by the day in families. Address 248 East 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; no objections to assist with washing; best of reference. Call at [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-av.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, [illegible]

[illegible] N. D., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, [illegible] years of age, three years' experience in this country, a situation as farmer or gardener; is competent to take entire charge of any farm, and understands plain gardening and fruit culture, including care of a greenhouse. Refers to his former employer. Call on or address, for one week, GEORGE TROUP, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom and plain gardener; understands the care and driving of horses, and all sorts of stock; is a good milker; has best reference from his late employer. Address No. 427 East 15th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH married man as gardener; no children; understands the vegetable and fruit raising; no objection to taking care of a farm for which he is fully competent; well recommended from previous employers. Address J. M., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; is a thorough practical gardener; hot and cold vineries, greenhouse plants, also flowers, fruit and vegetables; good reference. Address W. J. B., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ASSIST IN gardening by a married man; understands horses and can act as coachman if required; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 119 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; understands fully the care and treatment of horses; is a good City driver; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can clip and singe; best City reference. Call Wednesday at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no family; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical under glass and out of doors; highly recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; understands the business thoroughly, greenhouses, graperies, and has three years' reference from last employer. Address THOMAS, No. 38 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse and graperies; can give the best of reference as to his capability. Call or address GARDENER, No. 116 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as vegetable gardener; long experience in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single young man, a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches; has ten years' experience and good references. Address J. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in the country, and country only, as coachman and groom and to assist in gardening; has four years' reference from last place. Address G. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; best of City references; no objections to the country. Call on or address WILLIAM, at livery stables, Nos. 148 and 150 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as gardener; is a good milker and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address R. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, an Englishman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. B., at seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address L., Box. No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; he is both willing and obliging; good reference; is a Protestant. Address D. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses and a good driver; would make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address C. C., Box 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as first-class gardener in all its branches; has the best of references from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a German, married, no incumbrances; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address L. E., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; best of reference. Address W. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a German, who understands forcing grapes, fruits, vegetables, laying out ground; good reference. Address L. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who has three or four leisure hours per day, some employment; not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address H. H., No. 717 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; two years' good City reference; is a Protestant; a permanent situation very desirable. Address T. D. A., No. 409 East 12th-st., bakery store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THE SUBscriber, a young man anxious to travel, as companion or secretary to some gentleman going South, to California, China or to Europe; references unexceptionable. Address "TOURIST," Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FRENCH, GERman, English, American, Irish nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and all girls and women suited in situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ENTER goods and assist in bookkeeping; one that has had some experience preferred. Address in writing of applicant Box No. 4,604 Post Office.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED FIRST-CLASS servants this day at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av. and 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen, families up town, in the City, to fill places now vacant.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; UNexceptionable City references required. Apply No. 350 5th-av., from 4 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER WHO CAN bring City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 17th-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms, NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LIPPMAN EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lippman Emanuel, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BLACK, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Black, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES TURNER and ALFRED W. TURNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested, to appear before Hon. Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an order of this Court should not [illegible] the assignee to compromise and [illegible] and the firm of William Wall's Sons [illegible]

[illegible]

NINTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH, AS HAMLET.

FIFTH HAMLET MATINEE, On SATURDAY, March 5, at 1.

Please take Notice that curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, EMMA WALLER, AS BIANCA, In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......Director.

MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE.

REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,

In Living Pyramids.

PAULINE HINDLEY, MELVILLE, STICKNEY, With the entire circus troupe.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and DICK TURPIN. Miss Fisher as Topsy and Dick Turpin.

FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT of Miss KATE FISHER.

GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, SUNDAY EVENING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

Continued success of Herve's comic opera, LE PETIT FAUST

LEON..........................MARGUERITE.

This opera is now running its second year in Paris.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT, MARCH 5, AT 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, MARCH 4, 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MRS. EMILY DAVISON, The distinguished amateur vocalist.
MR. F. BERGNER, the eminent violoncellist.
Messrs. F. RIETZEL, L. OHLEMANN, E. BOEHM, A. SOHST, H. SCHMITZ, The celebrated instrumentalists.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PROFESSOR B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. SEE LECTURES.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.

THIRD QUARTER

will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS:

OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,
BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can have a very pleasant and neatly furnished room, second floor, front; very large chamber, large bathroom, fire and good attendance; very reasonable to a permanent party; a connecting room if desired; no board; very respectable neighborhood. Apply at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 16TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., will let a second-story front room, with small room attached, well furnished, and with all modern conveniences, to a gentleman of respectability, for $10 per week. Address J. R., Box No. 934 New-York Post Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET — ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite; first-class house; private family; vicinity Fifth-avenue Hotel; liberal prices required; references exchanged. Address H. P., Box No. 6,181 Post Office.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly; family restaurant, best and cheapest in the City.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.— An entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, bath, &c., to let, in consequence of a family going South; private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor to a gentleman without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE; ALSO small rooms, with first-class board, at No. 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

TWO ROOMS TO LET ON THIRD FLOOR, with or without board. Apply at 74 Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS week young men may obtain scholarships for writing and book keeping at half prices, viz.: $25, reduced from $50. Separate parlors for private instruction. Evening writing class, $5 for ten lessons. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application. As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., } Feb. 15, 1870. }

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

THERE IS A VACANCY IN ST. MARY'S Seminary, Flushing, L. I., under charge of Sisters of St. Joseph, for a few more small boys under ten years of age; terms moderate. For further particulars, send for prospectus.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President. Claverack, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NO. 212 5th-av., with primary department and gymnasium.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH— Latin, and the rudiments of Spanish, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded or expected; simply a home for a very brief period; [illegible]

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER [illegible]

[illegible] LESTER WALLACK [illegible] Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.

Will be presented Dion Boucicault's and H. J. Byron's Drama, in five acts, of LOST AT SEA.

Produced, after careful preparation, with New Scenery by H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard, and Assistants.

New Music......arranged by......Mr. Thomas Baker
New Appointments.........by......Mr. James Timony
New Mechanical Effects.....by.........Mr. H. Butler

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I.
Scene 1st.—Interior of Franklin's Villa at Acton.
Scene 2d.—Exterior of Jessop's Dispensary.
Scene 3d.—Jessop's Museum and Laboratory.

Act II.
The Villa at Acton.

Act III.
Scene 1st.—A Room in Jessop's House.
Scene 2d.—Street near the Bridge.
Scene 3d.—The Steamboat Pier at the foot of Hungerford Bridge.

Act IV.
Scene 1st.—Bank and Bank Parlor.
Scene 2d.—Room in Franklin's House.
Scene 3d.—Apartment in the Hotel.
Scene 4th.—Garret in Jessop's House.
Scene 5th.—Exterior of the Dispensary.
THE BURNING ATTIC!

Act V.
Drawing Room in Acton Villa.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MASKS AND FACES.

In preparation, a new Comedy by Tom Taylor. Also, two legitimate old Comedies that have not been acted for several years.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly

FROU FROU.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

"The greatest success since Camille."—*Herald.*
"A brilliant picture of society."—*World.*
"Better acted than any play for years."—*Sun.*
"The best scenery of the N. Y. stage."—*Mercury.*
"It must go home to every heart."—*Times.*
"An exquisite comedy exquisitely given."—*Tribune.*
"Theatre so crowded that the musicians have vacated their seats, and ladies occupied them."—*Post.*

Third FROU FROU Matinee next Saturday at 2. To accommodate suburban residents, Mr. DALY will give an extra "1 o'clock" Matinee of FROU FROU on Wednesday, March 9. Tickets now ready.

DODWORTH HALL.

No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 7, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, IN THEIR GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, which had a consecutive run of 1,000 nights in London, and was universally pronounced both UNIQUE AND AMUSING.

FREE EXHIBITION OF A SUPERB private collection of modern pictures at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's, which will be sold at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

WILL CLOSE.—THE THIRD WINTER Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 5.

LECTURES

PROFESSOR B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS'

GRAND ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON ANIMAL LIFE, PAST AND PRESENT, FRIDAY EVENINGS IN MARCH, AT Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1 50. For sale at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall and Association Building. Apply early, as only a limited number will be sold.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Building. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, }
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, } Administrators.
E. D. MORGAN, }

ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

f10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 308 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIAtion for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.— The Shareholders in America in the Atlantic Telegraph Company are requested to return immediately to the Company in London their assent to the proposed Bill in Parliament, or send the same to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., [illegible] Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest [illegible] JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PEW FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY LOcated [illegible]

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. [illegible]

JAMES FISK, Jr. [illegible] Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE [illegible] Manager and Producer.

THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
culminating in STANDING ROOM ONLY.
THE NIGHTLY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Houses literally [illegible]

13 TEMPTATIONS. 13
13 TEMPTATIONS. 13
13 TEMPTATIONS. 13

The most gorgeous, most elaborate and most successful spectacle of ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES, witnessed during the past three weeks by over 98,000, 98,000.

SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE GREATEST	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	COMIC SENSATION	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	OF THE AGE,	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	PROCLAIMED THE	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	SUCCESS OF	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE SEASON. EVERY EVENING.	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	MATINEES WED. AND SAT.	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office and at the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

SECOND WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled INNISFALLEN; Or, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

The piece presented with a SELECTED CAST. NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC and TELBIN'S PANORAMA, Imported expressly for this piece at a VAST EXPENSE.

INNISFALLEN MATINEE, Saturday at 2 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's. Broadway, corner 30th-st. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. EVERY EVENING AT 8—DOMINICK MURRAY, JOSEPHINE FIDDES. THE GOLDEN BUBBLE. EVERY DAY AT 2, FAUST, BLONDE TROUPE, LIVING WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISHES, &c.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—1872.

ONE THOUSAND PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 349TH SUCCESSIVE INDEPENDENT PUBLIC MEETING—AMERICAN INDUSTRY, GREENBACK COURSE—"OLD BOWERY THEATRE," NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, "ON WASHINGTON THIEVES!" UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

APPOINTMENTS:

Owego, (third lecture,) March 3; Jamestown, (second lecture,) 4th; Elmira, (second lecture,) 5th; New-York, Sunday, 6th, "Old Bowery Theatre," (eleventh sensation address)—"The Coming Panic;" Cambridge, (second lecture,) 7th; Oswego, (second lecture,) 8th; Watertown, (third lecture,) 9th; Ogdensburg, 10th; Malone, 11th; Amsterdam, 12th; New-York, Sunday, 13th, (twelfth independent public meeting,) "Old Bowery Theatre"—"SEXUAL DYSPEPSIA;" Salem, (second lecture,) 14th; Vineland, 15th; Bridgeton, 16th; "Cooper Institute," New-York, "St. Patrick's Day," "Grand Father Mathew Demonstration" (50 societies;) Norwich, (second lecture,) 18th; New-London, 19th; New-York, Sunday, 20th, "Old Bowery Theatre," (thirteenth sensation sermon)—"1 Bible Hypocrites, Ignoramuses, Cowards;" Glen's Falls, (second lecture,) 21st; Poughkeepsie, (third lecture,) 22d; New-Haven, (third lecture,) 23d; Northampton, (second lecture,) 24th; Wanbury, (third lecture,) 25th; Springfield, (fourth lecture,) 26th; New-York, Sunday, 27th, "Old Bowery Theatre," (fourteenth Sunday discourse)—"The Congressional Brothel, Rumshop and Faro Bank;" Cohoes, (third lecture,) 28th; Fort Edward, 29th; Newburg, (third lecture,) 30th; Boston, (third lecture,) 31st; Geneva, (second lecture,) April 1; Seneca Falls, (second lecture,) 2d; "Old Bowery Theatre," New-York, Sunday, 3d, (fifteenth independent public meeting)—"Downfall of the Belmont English Ring—The Coming Man has Arrived;" 150 engagements ahead.

"STAR," only paper reports Mr. Train.

GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary to Geo. Francis Train. No. 137 Grand-st.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.

3d-av., 64th-st.

SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE SEASON. THIS THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, THE BEST ICE THIS YEAR. SPLENDID MUSIC AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION—SKATING AND DANCING. Admission on this occasion, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. COME ONE—COME ALL! Dressing rooms and Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,512, 16,836, 31,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD,

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction. By order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful in selecting a physician. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. [illegible]

$1,000 [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On the evening of the 1st of March the congregation of the North-street Presbyterian Church assembled at the residence of their pastor, Rev. THOMAS STREET, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry and partake of his hospitality. With the assistance of his amiable lady he welcomed all in the genial, warm-hearted and Christianlike manner which characterizes his every day life. In a brief, witty and eloquent speech he gave his experience as a minister of the Gospel for the past quarter of a century. Speeches were also made by Rev. Messrs. PAYSON, CHAMBERS and [illegible].

MARY FAY, aged 47, was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, with stealing $175 worth of doeskin cloth from the establishment of JOHN STRAUS, No. 345 Fourth-avenue.

Officer DUNNE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested PATRICK CONNOLLY and WM. RINK, boys, on Broadway, yesterday, with four flageolets in their possession, which they could not satisfactorily account for. They were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and temporarily committed to afford the officer an opportunity of discovering to whom the instruments belonged.

WM. DEVINE, JAMES HEGNEY and WM. HACKETT were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Judge COX, on a charge of stealing a chest of tea from the Hudson River Railroad depot about a fortnight since. JAS. MURPHY was also charged with complicity in the same offence, but upon becoming States evidence and giving information against his companions, was released. The prisoners were held to answer.

JOHN SULLIVAN and JOHN MAHER, boys, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having stolen a tub of butter belonging to GEORGE E. [illegible], of No. 812 Washington-street, which they found in an express wagon on the street. As the property was found in the possession of the accused, they were remanded for trial.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of PETER STUERWELT, a boy aged 14, who died from injuries sustained on the [illegible] ult. by a fall through the hatchway of premises corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, DAVID TALPEY was arraigned on a charge of having in his possession a horse, the property of JONATHAN G. FURMAN, of Newtown, L. I. The complainant came to the City a few days ago with the horse, which was only worth $50, and was adorned as to the hind legs with a pair of spavins. He went the rounds, after the manner of our country cousins, and some considerate individual took his valuable horse off his hands. JONATHAN mourned his loss and sought for the beauty in every direction. At last he found him in the horse market, at Sixty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, offered for sale by TALPEY, a well-known horse sharper. DAVID TALPEY was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail.

The *Ocean Queen*, which sails for Havre to-day, carries the mails. The mail closes at 10 A. M.

We have received from "A Friend" $5 for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND, which, added to the $460 25 previously acknowledged, makes $465 25.

The members of the Produce Exchange were called together yesterday to receive, officially, the intelligence that the Committee on Canals of the Assembly had decided to report favorably on the Senate bill abolishing the contract system for repairs on the canals of the State of New-York. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

The condition of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON continues to improve, but his recovery is very tedious. He is still confined to his bed from the injuries received, and has as yet been able to sit up but a few moments at a time. He suffers at intervals considerable pain, and it will be some weeks, at least, before he can hope to be able to resume the practice of his profession.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN has been called to Boston by the dangerous illness of his venerable father.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen met last evening at the Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway, Mr. A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN in the chair. The committee having charge of the Night School stated that it would close in about a month, and suggested the propriety of arranging a series of closing exercises.

ANN WILLIAMS died suddenly last evening in the basement of No. 49 Attorney-street. The Coroner was notified.

JOHN MCDERMOTT, whose residence is not reported, last evening fell on the sidewalk in Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, aged 37 years, who lives at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, was struck on the head by a rock from a blast in Thirty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and had his skull fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THEODORE HOSIER, aged 8 years, of No. 88 Jane-street, was run over last evening at the corner of Jane and Hudson streets, by a delivery wagon of an evening newspaper, and had his leg broken. He was taken home.

CATHARINE CROCKETT, of No. 18 Trinity-place, was knocked down yesterday evening at the intersection of Broadway and Park-place, by a horse driven by Dr. SHINE, the Deputy Coroner. She was severely cut about the head, but after her wounds had been dressed by Dr. SHINE she was able to go home.

There was a lull yesterday after the storm in the gold market, and the buying and selling progressed without anything of note occurring—save a subscription to purchase a present for a pair of twins which had been born to one of the *attachés* of the Gold Exchange.

The funeral of LEOPOLD VON GILZA, late Colonel of the (De Kalb) Forty-first New-York Volunteers, whose obituary appeared in our columns of yesterday, takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence at No. 226 East Twenty-first-street. The Fifth Regiment, members of the Liederkranz, and representatives from many of the leading German Societies, will assist.

The annual ball of Company C of the Seventy-ninth Regiment took place last night at Irving hall, and was one of the most successful of the season. The hall was specially decorated for the occasion, and, when filled, presented a gay and animated appearance. The festivities commenced about 9:30 o'clock, and did not terminate until an advanced hour this morning.

The Baxter Club of this City held their second calico hop of the season at Apollo Hall, last night. The hall was crowded by a fashionable assemblage. The ladies present were all attired in calico cut in the most exquisite style, and some of the gentlemen, in order to do justice to the title of the ball, wore calico frock coats. Even large ladies' programmes had been printed on calico. The music was furnished by Wallace's Band. The officers of the Club are Messrs. WM. H. BUNNETT, President; CHARLES F. ALLEN, Vice-President; EDWARD HENDERSON, Secretary; JAMES M. MORTON, Treasurer. How well each of them did his duty the success of last evening's reunion testified.

The Waverley Club of this City, Mr. THOS. B. RYAN, President; J. BLACK, Vice-President; J. M. KEATOR, Secretary; J. ROSENTHAL, Treasurer, held their annual masquerade at Masonic Hall last night. It was a very enjoyable affair.

BROOKLYN.

The charge made against JOHN MCTEAGUE, of Flatbush, and JAMES JORDON, a constable of the same place, by MARY MCTEAGUE, the sister-in-law of the former, of abducting her son, a boy of 10 years old, came before Justice WALSH yesterday afternoon. The Justice held that a warrant executed by the lady, resigning the custody of her son to his uncle, the defendant, was a valid document, and dismissed the case. The custody of the boy is the condition of payment of a war pension, hence the dispute.

Judge RILEY gave a decision, yesterday, dismissing the complaint on the part of Mr. BERGH against JOHN TONYES, milkman, for the alleged feeding of cows on unhealthy food.

Yesterday about noon a man who was identified as JOHN DOUGHERTY, residing on the Coney Island road, was found dead in Prospect Park. His head was marked by a pretty severe wound, but whether received from a fall or by violence is not known.

The number of workmen reëngaged at the Navy Yard on the 1st instant, who went to work yesterday morning, amounts to nearly one thousand men.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the election for town officers for Dover, the following were chosen: Supervisor, George W. Ketcham, Republican; Town Clerk, John M. Tabor, Republican; Assessor, Perry Wheeler, Democrat; Justice of the Peace, Reuben Tompkins, Democrat; Collector, Francis N. Cutler, Democrat. On the morning of election, Mr. S. S. TABOR, Republican, was induced to run as an independent candidate for Supervisor, and drew off about fifty votes from the regular candidate, who received 300 votes instead of 350.

The charter election held at Yonkers on Tuesday resulted in the choice of the following: Police Justice, Edward P. Baird, Republican; Treasurer, George W. Cobb, Democrat, (present incumbent;) Trustees—First Ward, Hugh McGovern, Democrat; Second Ward, Ebenezer [illegible], Republican, (full term;) Albert Kesler, [illegible] Board is a Democrat.

In Pawling [illegible] was elected. [illegible] are as follows: [illegible], J. W. Starr; Clerk, [illegible] H. Baker; [illegible] of the Peace, [illegible] Harris; Collector, J. [illegible]; Commissioner of Highways, U. W. Watts.

LONG ISLAND.

A suit for $5,000 damages was commenced yesterday against the Trustees of Flushing. It seems that some time since [illegible] fell in a cistern on Madison-street and received injuries from which he died the next day. The suit is commenced in the name of EDWARD FITZGERALD, Administrator.

A petition of nearly all of the large property-holders of Flushing has been presented to the Trustees of that village, requesting them to expend $50,000 (to be raised on bonds of the village) in improving and macadamizing the streets of the village. It seems that at the recent village meeting, which voted down the proposition, not a half dozen large property holders voted with the majority.

LOUIS ROEDIGER, the proprietor of the Queens County House, at Hunter's Point, was robbed Tuesday noon of $1,125, in the following manner: Two friends were in the barroom at about dinner time, and leaving them there, Mr. ROEDIGER went up stairs to eat his midday meal. He had been there but a few minutes before one of the men rushed up and said that the other had robbed the office. It seems that he had taken the tin box containing the valuables of the proprietor and started on a run for Brooklyn. Both the proprietor and the man followed the thief down Union-avenue to the more densely populated portions of Greenpoint, when they lost sight of him, he, as it is supposed, entering some of the houses near. In the box were two notes of $500 each and $125 in cash.

A teamster in the employment of Mr. SMITH, varnish manufacturer, at Hunter's Point, yesterday, was severely beaten by a drunken man, while he was waiting for the boat at the James'-slip ferry. He was arrested.

PHILIP SHERWOOD, charged with setting fire to a barn in Flushing, on the night of the 23d of November, 1869, was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years and six months.

NEW-JERSEY.

The members of the Oceanic Yacht Club have chosen the following officers of the organization: Commodore, George E. Sherman; Vice Commodore, R. S. Simpson; Rear Commodore, Dewitt Beardsley; Secretary, Benjamin Byron; Treasurer, John Newman; Sailing Master, Wm. H. Stanton; Measurer, James Snilgrove. The Club has recently erected a clubhouse upon Van Vorst-street, in Jersey City, and owns nine jib and mainsail yachts. Three new yachts of the same style are in process of erection for the Club.

A warrant was, on Tuesday, issued by Justice WHITNEY, of Hoboken, for the arrest, upon a charge of adultery with the wife of one WILLIAM TOBIN, of JOHN C. O'SULLIVAN, a prominent candidate for the city clerkship of Hoboken. O'SULLIVAN made his escape and has not since been seen.

Ex-officer SCOTT, of Newark, who is now confined in jail for permitting the forger TASCHE to escape from custody, has it appears borne an assumed name, his real name being EUGENE FREAN. He is said to be respectably connected, but has before been in prison in New-York. His last imprisonment was for bigamy.

LIZZIE CARLAN and MARY ANN HART, girls of 12 and 13 years, were arrested in Newark yesterday for stealing plate and other articles of value from the house of Mr. EDWIN H. SCUDDER.

The monthly report for February of the City Clerk of Jersey City shows the expenditures during that month to have amounted to $62,014 18. There was at the close of the month a balance in the City Treasury of $22,994 17.

FISHMONGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organization for Mutual Improvement—Meeting Last Evening—Address by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

The fishmongers of this City, a hardworking and deserving class of our citizens, are taking steps with a view to organizing an association for mutual improvement, similar to that of the London fishmongers. A meeting of Fulton Market fishmongers, in behalf of this object was held last evening in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. There were upwards of five hundred persons present. One object of the meeting was to raise funds for the establishment of a library and reading room, to be located in the Fishmongers' Hall, near Fulton Ferry. It is intended to have the rooms opened some time between this and next July. The exercises of the evening consisted partly of vocal and instrumental music. Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, delivered an address, in which he said that from time immemorial the fishmongers had occupied an honorable place in society. So much did the ancient Philistines think of it that they named one of their gods "the god of fish." And among the Jews it was held in equal respect; one of the gates of Jerusalem was called the "fish gate." Jesus talked more of this business than of any other, and two-thirds of the Apostles earned a living by it.

In the early history of England it figures not less conspicuously. At one of the great *fêtes*, given after one of RICHARD the Second's victories, special mention is made by the chronicler of the fishmongers—they outshone all others. To-day, however, they have a work of more importance to do than shine at feasts. They must put their shoulders to the wheel of civilization. When the fisherman comes home from his cruise it will always be a source of pleasure for him to know that there is one place in this City devoted to his interests. There are $5,000,000 invested in the business in this City. The sales for last year amounted to $2,000,000. The trade has doubled itself within the last ten years. The speaker thought it would be well for them to put themselves in communication with the principal English societies. There was always something to be learned. He urged them, in conclusion, as a matter of duty to themselves to push forward the good work so auspiciously begun, and show the world that there could be nobility and intellectual worth among fish dealers to quite as great an extent as among those engaged in the other industries.

The meeting closed with the singing of a duet.

The Cold Weather and the Skating.

Yesterday, the first day of the Lenten season, was cold, windy and generally cloudy until 7 o'clock in the evening. At 6:50 P. M. the clouds hung very low and appeared very red from the reflection of the City gas jets. The thermometer, at 7 A. M., marked 27°; at 3 P. M., 33°; at 11 P. M., 26°. The barometer, at 7 A. M., showed 29.78 inches; at 6 P. M., 29.92; at 11 P. M., 29.99. The wind during the day was from the west northwest and northwest. Snow fell between 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. During March, 1867, on the 16th, there was a great snow storm; also, one in March, 1861; also, one on March 16, 1843, when the snow was about two feet deep.

The continued cold weather makes the icemen and skaters jubilant. Notwithstanding the fact that the ice in the Central Park and Fifth-avenue ponds has all disappeared, the rinks are still flourishing. Yesterday the Empire City Rink had the smoothest and hardest surface of ice that has been seen this season. CALLIE CURTIS, the Champion Skater of America, appeared in the afternoon. His movements on the ice are the perfection of grace, and were the theme of admiration. The skating was also good yesterday at the Brooklyn and Jersey City rinks. Judging from the weather last evening the prospects are that this favorite Winter amusement will last several days yet.

The German Young Men's Christian Association.

The German Young Men's Christian Association opened their new reading and association rooms, at No. 69 Ludlow-street, to the public last evening. The attendance of members and friends was large, and all appeared much interested in the exercises. Addresses were made by Messrs. Pfarrer, Blackschmidt, Martini, Schlegel, Dr. Hans Powell and William Atkinson. Mr. PFARRER recounted the history of the institution from its first organization by PFARRER and MANHEIM, who for a length of time were its only active members, and who labored amidst circumstances of the most discouraging nature. In the year 1858 the organization died from the absence of public interest, but five years later it was reorganized by a few zealous German young men. Three years ago the building which they occupy was purchased, but only two large rooms have been used for the use of the Association, the rest being used as a home for Christian young men who are homeless.

Twenty thousand dollars remain yet to be paid on the house, while the membership is small and the members generally hard-working young men, who have been impressed with the importance of united effort for the evangelization of their countrymen. The public are solicited to assist by the donation of books and papers.

Tenth Ward German School Club.

The German-American School Club of the Tenth Ward met at No. 274 Grand-street last night, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: WM. GELLMANN, President; S. HERZBERG, Vice-President; Dr. WM. WINDER, Secretary; GEORGE KINZER, Treasurer, and ten delegates to the General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City. Messrs. WM. MCCAFFILL and GEO. KINZER, School Trustees of the ward, were present, and declared [illegible]

[illegible]

A SHOCKING MURDER.

A Frenzied Mother Cuts the Throat of Her Child—Details of the Tragedy.

A most cruel murder occurred about 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning at Phillipsport, a small village in Sullivan County, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about twenty-four miles from Port Jervis.

The author of the deed is the wife of a common laborer named DANIEL TICE, residing in that village, and the victim is her youngest child, about 2 years old. The particulars of the affair are horrible in the extreme.

The family of TICE consisted of himself, his wife and two children, the eldest a boy, and the other a child 2 years old.

It appears that TICE and wife have for a long time lived a very quarrelsome life, and on the morning of the murder, before he went to his work, they had an altercation, during which TICE's wife threw a teapot at him, and then picked up two or three glass bottles and hurled them at him also. This not proving sufficient to appease her anger, she next gave him a thumping with her fists. Finally, she told him if he came home that night she would murder him. The persecuted husband was only too glad to escape from his infuriated wife, and started for his work.

After he had gone the tolling of a funeral bell was heard, whereupon the frenzied mother told her oldest boy that it would toll for him next. She then bade him go out doors and feed the hens, which he did. While he was absent she went to the closet and procured a common table knife, and catching her youngest child attempted to cut its throat with the instrument, but the knife proved too dull to cut well, and she accordingly got a whetstone and sharpened it. She again applied the knife to the throat of the poor little victim, and finished the brutish work she had commenced. The report we received says its head was nearly cut off. When the horrible deed was complete the oldest boy came, and the murderess commanded him to run immediately to the nearest neighbors and tell them she had killed her child.

She says she killed the child to spite her husband. She was taken in custody, and placed in a room at one of the village hotels, where she is now lying sick, and at the present writing is not expected to live. She is supposed to be insane by some, although others are sanguine in the belief that her insanity consists only in her allowing her unbridled passions full sway.

Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Department of Physicians and Surgeons connected with Columbia College was held last evening. Steinway Hall was filled with a large and fashionable audience, and Dodworth's Band discoursed sweet music during the evening.

The venerable Dr. DELAFIELD presided, and on the platform were President Barnard, of Columbia College; Hon. F. A. Conkling, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Dr. Parker, Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Otis, Dr. Metcalfe, Dr. Sands, Dr. Buck, Dr. Dalton, Dr. Draper, Dr. Markoe, and many others.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WESTON, after which Dr. DELAFIELD conferred the degree of M. D. on the following gentlemen:

J. F. Atwood, D. S. Ayers, Jr., S. Balch, A. A. Barrows, J. A. Bevan, J. M. Bigelow, E. P. Boise, G. P. Bradley, E. W. Brooks, J. Y. Bryce, H. S. Calderwood, S. Church, U. H. Claflin, S. V. D. Clark, L. Connor, F. C. Curtis, J. G. Curtis, U. P. Dandridge, H. C. Day, W. J. Duffield, H. M. Eddy, C. Enfield, E. Evans, J. D. Featherstonehaugh, C. O. Files, C. A. Foster, B. Grunhut, G. M. Hawes, W. E. Hall, A. McLane Hamilton, D. B. Hunt, W. Judson, E. Kingman, H. Kinmouth, G. M. Lefferts, N. A. Lindley, A. H. Little, S. O. Loughbridge, W. Markham, G. Martin, F. R. Marvin, R. Mason, C. McBurney, Jr., J. V. Morgan, S. H. Morris, A. J. Murdock, W. Parker, Jr., H. F. Pierce, M. G. Planck, F. Powers, R. Prentiss, R. A. Quin, W. H. F. Reynolds, J. S. Ripley, F. E. Ross, J. D. Rushmore, I. F. Sanders, F. A. Stanley, S. B. St. John, G. M. Swain, R. E. Thompson, C. W. Townsend, D. C. Van Deursen, W. H. Vermilye, L. P. Walton, G. H. Whaley, F. A. Wheeler, H. Whiting, C. F. Whybrew, J. P. Wilson.

The following were the recipients of the different prizes, with their themes:

GRADUATING THESES.

First Prize—Thesis on Galvano-puncture, by Allan McLane Hamilton, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Second Prize—Thesis on Bromide of Potassium, by J. Freeman Atwood, of New-York City.

Honorable Mention—Thesis on the Mechanics of the Spinal Cord, by James D. Featherstonehaugh, A. B., of Schenectady, N. Y.; Thesis on the Crystalline Lens, by Samuel B. St. John, A. B., of New-Canaan, Conn.; Thesis on Chemical Diagnosis, by John V. Morgan, of New-York City; Thesis on the Great Sympathetic Nerve, by William Parker, Jr., A. B., of New-York City; Thesis on a Point in the Mechanics of the Foot, by John Green Curtis, A.M., of New-York City.

Harsen Prize—For reports of the clinical treatment in the New-York Hospital, awarded to Allan McLane Hamilton, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Stevens Triennial Prize—Thesis on the Use of the Thermometer in the Study of Disease, awarded by Lucius D. Bulkley, M. D., of New-York City.

Prizes of the Alumni Association—A thesis on Oxygen as a Remedy for Disease, by A. Heermance Smith, M. D., of New-York City, and a thesis on the Mechanism of the Assicula of the Ear, by Albert H. Buck, M. D., of New-York City.

Rev. Dr. VINTON read an able address on his "Conception of the Physician," in which he alluded deprecatingly to the "fast" spirit of the age, when children became men and women before their time, and a prevalent tendency to quackery. He spoke at length on the kindred nature of the medical and of the clerical professions. He feared that but few medical students were communicants and practical Christians. He also discussed the qualifications of the physician, and feared that the tendency of anatomical study was to render men inhuman. "A practiced anatomist cut up a human body as he would a dog."

Mr. D. BRAINERD HUNT, A. M., M. D., delivered the valedictory address, which, though somewhat lengthy, was a very able essay on "Heroism in Everyday Life," with a closing address to the Faculty and to his classmates.

The audience were dismissed with the benediction by Dr. WESTON.

Movements of General Quesada.

General QUESADA, the Cuban General, with Colonel VARONA and Major LOILEZ, members of his staff, who arrived in this City night before last, have taken up their quarters at the Hoffman House, over which hotel yesterday the Cuban flag floated during the entire day. The party made their escape from Cuba by running the blockade in a small sailing vessel, which landed them at Nassau, N. P. Thence they went to Florida, and from there found no further difficulty in prosecuting their journey to New-York.

The Way of the Transgressor—Suicide at Hempstead, L. I.

On Monday last a young man giving the name of JOSIAH S. PETERS, and saying that he resided in New-York, went to the hotel of Mr. SAMMIS, at Hempstead, L. I. On Tuesday he did not appear at breakfast, but nothing strange was thought of it. About noon one of the servants was sent up to his apartment and reported that she heard him breathing. A short time after 1 P. M., the proprietor, Mr. SAMMIS, went to his door, and failing to arouse him, burst open the door, and a shocking sight there met his gaze. PETERS was lying in his night clothes near the window, with a pool of blood under him. At his side was a small SHARP'S revolver, and evidently used by the unfortunate youth to end his existence. When found, he was yet breathing, and continued in an unconscious state until 5 in the afternoon, when he died. An inquest was held Tuesday evening, and the following additional facts were ascertained from letters found in his pocket:

His parents reside in Dean-street, Brooklyn. He was formerly connected with the National Corn Exchange Bank, in New-York, and in connection with another employe embezzled funds from that institution. On account of this transaction the family have had little to do with him of late, and he has been more or less despondent. A very feeling letter was found addressed to a sister, but not mentioning his proposed act. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and an undertaker took charge of the body. We have gleaned from the Corn Exchange Bank a few particulars. PETERS, ten months since embezzled a large sum from the bank, and from some cause or other was not prosecuted.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—Progress of the Work.

The following telegram was received in this City regarding the progress of the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

SHERIDAN, Kan., March 2, 1870.—Track layers in sight of Pike's Peak. Have reached First View Station, about sixteen miles from Kit Carson, giving us sixty-five miles of new track. This puts us 470 miles west of Kansas City.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association met last night, and received favorable reports from the various committees on the early closing movement. They give a picnic on the 4th July.

The stonemasons met last evening at Demilt Hall, and enrolled seven new members, issued sixteen passes and received over $100 in subscriptions.

At a meeting of the journeymen tailors, held last evening, the Supervising Committee reported favorably of the shop meetings.

At a meeting of the First Coöperative Building Society last night $415 were subscribed.

The Brooklyn operative stonemasons, in session last evening, reconsidered the action taken at a previous meeting, at which a member's dues were refused to be accepted on account of his [illegible] who [illegible] notice of expulsion from the Union unless they pay the fines imposed on them.

BROOKLYN SUPERVISORS.

The Cost of Calling Out the Military—Opposition to the Amendment of the Election Laws.

The stated meeting of this Board was held in County Buildings, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, WM. J. OSBORNE, Esq., in the chair. It was reported that the trustees of the Law Library had fixed the salary of the Librarian for the year at $1,500. A communication was read from Judge TROY, asking the Board to provide a stenographer for the County Court and Court of Sessions, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, which request was granted, and ordered to be provided for. Bills were submitted for meals supplied to the militia lately employed in guarding the County Jail on account of the popular fury against the murderer CHAMBERS. The charges amounted to $550 40, and were allowed. Other accounts were submitted for mattresses supplied to the Twenty-third Regiment while employed as above. These were certified for by General WOODWARD as ordered for use of troops at Arsenal, at a cost of $125 for 100 matresses.

Mr. CROOK objected that the law did not provide for any such expenditure, and after some discussion a motion by Mr. CROOK was carried, by 18 to 7, that the bill be not paid.

Mr. DUFFY submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, An act has been introduced into the Assembly amending the Election laws and providing for the election of Inspectors of Elections for the City of Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, Said act further provides that the Common Council, within thirty days after the passing of such act, shall provide three persons to each electoral district of the city to act as inspectors of said election,

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Senate and Assembly be requested to oppose the passage of said act, in so far as the same relates to the appointment of Inspectors by the Common Council of this City for the next election, and that the Board of Supervisors have the power to make such appointments as now provided by law, till such Inspectors of Election are elected by the people at the next election.

Laid on table.

After voting some apropriations for the maintenance of the Morgue, and adopting the report of the Committee on Printing, it was moved that a special Committee be directed to inquire into the condition and terms of lease of the Court House grounds. It was stated that the lessee, Mr. DUFFY, paid the Board an annual rent of $12,250, and returned the sum realized from sub-letting at $14,750. Doubts have been expressed as to the accuracy of the latter statement, but the Board, considering the expiring of his lease will take place at the close of the year, allowed the matter to drop for the present.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 16, 1870: Philadelphia—A. A. Ripka, H. P. Borie and family, S. M. Heaton, Charles Pepper, J. S. Tobias, W. W. Finn, Dr. L. A. Duhring, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Vaux, C. Van Gunden, J. Henry Ehrlicher. New-York—Miss Kate Clapham, Mr. and Mrs. Mather Rock, W. H. Heaton, J. Newton Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lyon, C. W. Schwarz. Boston—Henry H. Fay, J. A. Osborne, B. H. Ticknor, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Emerson, Miss Emerson. Brooklyn—F. E. Taylor. Michigan—Edward Clapham, M. D. Oakland, California—Stewart McClure. United States Navy—William Whitehead.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The United States ship *Sabine* left Genoa on the 18th of January, touched at Spezzia, was detained by bad weather until the 3d of February, and then sailed for this place and was seven days reaching Naples....Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Chadwick is ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I. Lieutenant Richard P. Leary and Ensign Albert Ross, ordered to signal duty at Washington. Lieutenant J. K. P. Rogsdale, ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartzell, ordered to the *Palos*. Assistant Surgeon Hampden Aulick, ordered to the Navy Yard at Washington.

BOSTON, March 2.—The United States steamer *Benicia* left Portsmouth, N. H., this afternoon, for Rio de Janeiro, from which port she will sail for Hong Kong and intermediate ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2.—The following table shows the course of the market for American Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 P.M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛@92¼
Consols for account	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛@92¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅛	....	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89⅛	....	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
U. S. 10-40s	86	....	86
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	110¼	110¼	110¼
Erie Railroad Shares	21½	21½	21½
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29	28½	28½

PARIS, March 2.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 27c., and closed at 74f. 45c.

LONDON, March 2—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, 39s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 28s. for do. afloat. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes opened firm. Tallow, 46s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—5 P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened dull and closed irregular; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11⅛d.@11¼d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—American Bonds opened firm and quiet; Five-twenties, 95⅛@95¼.

HAVRE, March 2.—Cotton opened quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 136½; Low Middling, afloat, 133½.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Petroleum opened flat at 59½f. for Standard White, and closed quiet at 59½f.

BREMEN, March 1.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

HAMBURG, March 1.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 2.—TOBACCO active at $6 50@$8 for Lugs; $11 for common Leaf; $11 50@$12 for good manufacturing. COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.@21c. FLOUR—Low grades active; others dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 60@$4 85; Double-extra, $5@$5 25; Family, $7 30@$7 50. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, 97c.@$1; No. 1 Red Fall, $1@$1 10; Choice, $1 12½@$1 20; Choice White, $1 15@$1 25. CORN dull at 72c.@77c. for Mixed; 77c.@78c. for Yellow; 78c.@85c. for White. OATS declining; sales at 48c.@52c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE quiet at 72½c.@75c. WHISKY firm at 95c. PORK firmer at $27@$27 75. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; Clear Sides in sugar hogsheads, 11½c. BACON quiet; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD quiet; choice Kettle, 16c.@16½c. CATTLE steady at $4 50@$7 for good to extra. Live HOGS steady at $8@$8 25 for light to extra. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, March 2.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand. WHEAT quiet; No. 2, 79½c.@79¾c.; in the afternoon unchanged. CORN firmer and fairly active and higher; No. 2, 70c.@70½c.; in the afternoon firm at 70½c. for No. 2. OATS steady and quiet; No. 2, 37½c.@38c. BARLEY dull and firmer at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 95c.@96c. Mess PORK firmer at an advance of 50c.; sales at $26. LARD and other descriptions of Hog product dull and nominally unchanged. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10 25@$10 50. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$9 25 for common to extra choice. CATTLE fairly active at $4 25@$7 50 for common Cows to extra choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 4,809 bushels Barley, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

ALBANY, March 2.—Only choice WHEAT meets with sale; the quotations are: Amber State, $1 28@$1 30; White Michigan, $1 35@$1 45, according to quality; State, $1 40; Delhi, $1 60. RYE, 88c., with an upward tendency. For Round CORN the inquiry is fair; New Mixed Western, 85c.@90c.; do. Round Yellow, 95c.@$1. BARLEY buoyant; State, 75c.@85c.; six-rowed, 95c.@$1; Canada West, $1@$1 15. Barley MALT steady but dull; two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25; six-rowed do. and No. 3 Canada West, $1 15@$1 35; Canada West, $1 35@$1 55; Country-made two-rowed State, 55c.@86c.; do. six-rowed, $1@$1 10. The supply of OATS is limited and quick of sale; prices are advancing; State, 59½c. at the Central Depot.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 22½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$7 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT firm; Pennsylvania, $1 24@$1 26. CORN firm; White, 93c.@95c.; Yellow, 93c. OATS, 54c.@56c. RYE better at 85c.@95c. Mess PORK quiet at $27 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKEY dull at $1@$1 01.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. GRAIN dull and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 22c. TOBACCO unchanged, with a better supply; sales of 140 hhds. at $6 10@$36 40. WHISKY dull and drooping; sales at 94c.@94½c. PROVISIONS—Better feeling; demand light. Mess PORK held firmly at $27; small sales. Bulk MEATS firm at 10c. for Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. for Sides, with a fair demand. BACON firm at 11¾c.@12c. for Shoulders, 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16½c. for Clear Sides; sales of Sides at ¼c. less. LARD dull at 14c.@15c. for Steam and Kettle. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@18c. EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying.

OSWEGO, March 2.—FLOUR steady, with a fair demand; sales, 1,200 bbls., at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY held at $1 for Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL steady at $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.

BUFFALO, March 2.—There were but few transactions to-day. CORN—Sales, 2,000 bushels Old Western at 93c. or thereabouts, and 2 cars New Toledo at 75c., on the track. BARLEY—Sales, 2,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at 86c., in store, and 1,000 bushels do. at 86½c., bagged and delivered. HIGHWINES—Sales of 27 bbls. at 99c. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,584 head. The market was fairly active but prices are unchanged. Sales, 764 head, mostly Fair to Prime Illinois, at 7c.@7¾c. HOGS dull at 8¾c.@9½c.

TOLEDO, March 2.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull; No. 1, 48c. bid; No. 2, 48c. bid. RECEIPTS—2,200 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. GRAIN in store March 1: 431,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 26,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at 77½c. for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. [illegible]

[illegible] Western wood and iron-bound, $1 [illegible]

MEMPHIS, March 2.—COTTON dull; nominally 22½c.; receipts, 1,192 bales; exports, 328 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4. CORN steady at 90c.@92c. OATS dull at 60c. Pork scarce at $28. LARD, 15c.@16c. BACON active; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16c.@17c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.; net receipts, 2,323 bales; coastwise, 151 bales; total, 2,474 bales; exports, coastwise, 741 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 257,010 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—WHEAT firmer; held at $1 13 for No. 1; $1 07 for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull; held at 48c. for No. 1 State. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—COTTON—Factors meeting the demands; good business done; Middling, 21¾c.; receipts, 1,134 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,489 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 61,764 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—COTTON dull and but little doing; Middling, 23c.; receipts, 809 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,101 bales; coastwise, 324 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 20,521 bales.

BOSTON, March 2.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 23¼c.; net receipts, 67 bales; coastwise, 775 bales; total, 842 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 10,200 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Low Middling, 21½c.@21¾c.; receipts, 177 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; no sales; stock, 7,188 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 2.—COTTON dull and tending downward; Middling, 21¾c.; receipts, 891 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 405 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 73,972 bales.

HAVANA, March 2.—SUGAR dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 8@8¼ reals per Arroba. EXCHANGE on the United States, in currency, 60 days sight, 14 ℔ cent. discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—FLOUR, $4 70@$5 50; Oregon, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT—Choice, $1 55@$1 65. LEGAL-TENDERS, 87.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	March 5	New-York	Havre.
Erin	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 5	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	March 3	New-York	Havana.
Hy. Chauncey	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle* at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 1—*In steamship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Le Beard, Lieutenant C. K. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, servant and 2 children, L. S. J. Brewster, Hon. Waldo Hutchins, Mrs. M. A. S. Lewis, Miss Kate Russell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Scripture and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Farwell and two children, Dr. J. L. Moore, G. D. Davis, L. O. DeWolfe, R. W. Wolfsohn, J. Kahn, T. Payer, Mrs. Autonopoulos, Mrs. Clerk, servant and 2 children, Rev. Foster Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Agnes, Master Agnes, Captain D. C. Pierce, Wm. H. Badeau, Lieutenant H. E. P. Thomas, T. P. Fowler, W. P. Abendroth, J. A. Forbes, M. Caspari.

MARCH 2—*In steamship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Cursetgee, F. Goerg, W. W. Whelan, J. Nichols, Mr. Helm, R. B. Cook, J. E. Crane, E. E. Floyd, T. O. Stokes, W. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Roberts and 2 children, Wm. Duncan, Master R. Cudge, Robert Gray, R. Rutherford, Mr. Hammerton, J. F. Kenney, C. Meakin, F. Liddell, Wm. Baston, Jas. G. Ross, Mr. Mithoff, Miss Mithoff.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 2—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Louis Cleve and son, John Kirsch, F. Armstrong, Fanny Ayres, Paul Reichenheim, Fedor Geyder, Robt. and Lavinia Rodney, W. R. Graef, Capt. Wm. Bardua, wife and child, Friedr. Schmitt, Babette Stromberg, A. C. Russel, Ed. Harting, wife and child, Wm. Reinemer, Henre Weiand, Ferd Wormer, D. Pastor Zinsmayer, Caroline Merres, Anton Neuberg, Max Freund, wife and 3 children, Ed. Lustig, Joachim Steffen, Max Gonbeau, Lene Pfeffer, Ed. Joseph, Heinr Pstwokonski, Dr. Hugo Fertig, Elise Fertig, Anna Vogt, Carl Dreyer, Dr. H. N. Speneer, Michael Levinson, Henriette Stern, J. Bohr, Morits Bachmann, Andels Speilmann, Henry and Charles Speilmann, Chr. Schowalker. From Havre—M. Willian, L. T. Peyster, F. Monnot Manuel Gueda, C. E. Williams, Mrs. Holbrook, M. Patridge, A. Puyot, L. Schudye, A. Oppenheim, T. Bourgeois, C. Chidi, N. Bunitto, John Chidi, M. Monatti, F. and P. Quintaino, Miss Mary W. Bradford.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Albert E. Faber, G. Sesselberg, Chas. W. Stephens, Wm. Wendrohl, Robt. Vaux, C. E. P. Simpson, Martin Kertlang, F. T. C. Burfee, David Messer, S. Parets, Francis T. Glasgow, Carlos Uhrbach and wife, Miss Josefa Uhrbach, Miss Rosalie Uhrbach, Mrs. Josefa L. Uhrbach, Miss M. Burns, Idela Vega, L. Escotro, Francis Day.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 5 54 | Moon sets.. 7 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 40 | Gov. Island. 9 29 | Hell Gate..10 51

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Feb. 16, via Havre 20th, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather at sea, westerly winds on the coast. Passed large icebergs in lat. 45 03 N., lon. 48 54 W.; Feb. 23, lat. 49 45, lon. 23 40, saw ship Constantine, hence for London; 24th, lat. 48 38, lon. 32 10, bark Cremona, from Galveston for Liverpool; 27th, lat. 43 30, lon. 55 40, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.; 28th, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 50, passed a Bremen steamship, bound E. The H. brings 559 passengers.

Steamship Tyrian, (Br.,) Smith, Palermo Feb. 1, and Gibraltar 6th, with fruit to Hendersen Bros. Had westerly gales all the passage.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship N. Boynton, (of Boston,) Hyler, Callao Nov. 15, with guano to R. C. Ferguson—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda with N. W. gales. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 15, crossed the equator Jan. 30, in lon. 37 30.

Bark Cragie Lea, (Br.,) Cowie, Amoy Nov. 5, with tea to John Caswell & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 21, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, and crossed the equator Feb. 27, in lon. 30 N.

Schr. Mary F. Mangam, Deveridge, San Blas 19 ds., with 40,000 cocoanuts to Jas. Douglas. Had heavy gales from the longitude of Key West.

Schr. Sallie S. Godfrey, Morehead City 8 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Had rough weather the entire passage.

Schr. John Lenthall, (of Washington, N. J.,) Martin, Swansborough, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dolliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. William B. Mann, (of Philadelphia,) Rogers, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dolliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Lily, Hughes, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Scotia, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to D. Halsey.

Schr. Jane McGee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Faulkenburg, Terrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Appanaug.

Schr. S. A. Hammond, Westgate, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Tribble, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Wright, Virginia.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Providence.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Niantic.

Schr. M. H. Rich, Rich, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Southport.

Schr. Minaquas, Heany, Southport.

Schr. Aristo, Nash, Providence.

SAILED—Steamships Idaho and Calabria, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, heavy, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 2.—Arr. bark Norah, from Calbarien.

Also arr. steamship Neptune, from New-York; schr. St. Croix, from Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Arr. steamships Zodiac, from Philadelphia; Maryland, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schr. R. Paterson, for a Northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 2.—Passed out, brig Endorus, for Brunswick, Ga.; schr. Gertie Lewis, for West Indies; bark E. W. Howes, for Liverpool.

Arr. brig Harriet, from Mayaguez.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 28, A. M.—Arr. steamship Roman, Philadelphia, for Boston.

P. M.—No arrivals.

In port—Steamship Roman; bark Kate Agnes, (Br.;) brig R. B. Gove; schrs. John Stroup, James S. Hewitt, J. Paine, Sarah L. Simmons, Kate Carleton, (Br.;) Adele Trudell, Tornado, St. Croix, E. B. Everman, J. V. Wellington, Judge Low, Abbie H. Brown, Brown, Caroline Young, James Satterthwaite, M. E. Graham, Albert L. Butler, R. W. Tull, [illegible]

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible] Lady [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; schr. Maggie Mulley, from Newport.

Cld. steamship Oriental, for Boston; schr. Saba, for Georgetown, S. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—Arr. steamship James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, from Sagua, which arrived [illegible], is consigned to Brett, Son & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Hattie G. Law—bark, from Callao for Baltimore, Dec. 1, lat. 39 12 S., lon. 88 45.

Island Home—Br. bark, from Calabria for Falmouth, Eng., Jan. 1, lat. 41 12 S., lon. 35 15 E.

Sabina—ship, (of Bath,) from Callao for Antwerp, Dec. 15, off Cape Horn.

S. & W. Welch—brig, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, with foremast head carried away, Feb. 27.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Montevideo, Jan. 5, Charles Gibson, from St. Mary's; Surprise, Boston; Hampton, Bangor; 6th, Charles Forbes, Portland; Rialto, St. John's; 8th, Oder, Montreal; Eugenia, Pensacola.

Arr. at Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3, Torrent, from Portland and Montevideo; 8th, Sabina, New-York; Primrose, Montreal; 9th, Charles Forbes, Portland and Montevideo; Eolia, Montreal; 10th, Sophona, Montreal; 11th, Oder, Montreal and Montevideo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

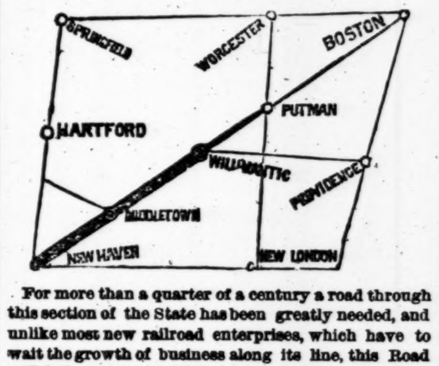
LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The Caglarial, (?) from St. John's, has arrived at Plymouth, badly damaged. She has been four months out.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES, PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON, 52 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
and
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

IN ANTICIPATION OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, WE OFFER OUR CHOICE STOCK OF

Real Bronze Gas Fixtures,
Chandelier Brackets,
Reading Lights,
Newel Lights, &c.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO,
SELECTIONS
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS
OF
IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
SPRING OVERCOATS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL TRADE. PRICES FULLY 25 PER CENT. UNDER THE REGULAR RATES FOR SUCH GOODS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

1870. GOLD PAR. 1870.
J. M. VARIAN & SON
Are now Selling the Balance of their Winter Stock of Clothing
BELOW COST.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House Furnishing Bazaar, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Upon examination,
WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST
AND THE
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED
THE PUBLIC.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY
I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE, INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY
GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO,
ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869.......................$29,335,296 10
Receipts during eleven months:
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals......$11,175,659 87
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents..........2,000,353 48— 13,[illegible]
$42,591,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.
Claims by death and matured Endowments........$1,702,651 25
Cash Dividends..........3,585,418 22
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions..........1,596,849 57
Expenses and Taxes..........493,726 44
Office Furniture..........1,079 26— 7,379,724 [illegible]
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869..........$35,211,583 [illegible]

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies......$1,857,330 30
Bonds and Mortgages..........27,319,832 47
United States and State Stocks and Bonds..........5,073,108 75
Real estate..........953,717 49
Balance due by agents..........7,544 79— 35,211,583 [illegible]
Add:
Interest accrued but not due..........155,847 63
Interest due and unpaid..........30,260 64
Premiums due but not received..........286,154 14
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual..........1,500,000 00
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost..........684,771 00—$2,657,033 [illegible]
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869..........$37,868,617 [illegible]
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months..........$5,886,[illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.
(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincide with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FRED'CK S. WINSTON, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON, WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS, GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH, WM. M. VERMILYE,
ALFRED EDWARDS, JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER, WELLINGTON CLAPP,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS, ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, HENRY E. DAVIES,
LUCIUS ROBINSON, RICH'D A. MCCURDY,
W. SMITH BROWN, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
RICHARD PATRICK, J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM, JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES, HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER, HERMAN C. VON POST.
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.
JAN. 20 1870.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. [illegible]

IRON FRONTS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER,
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and [illegible]
NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes [illegible]
[illegible] TAYLOR [illegible]